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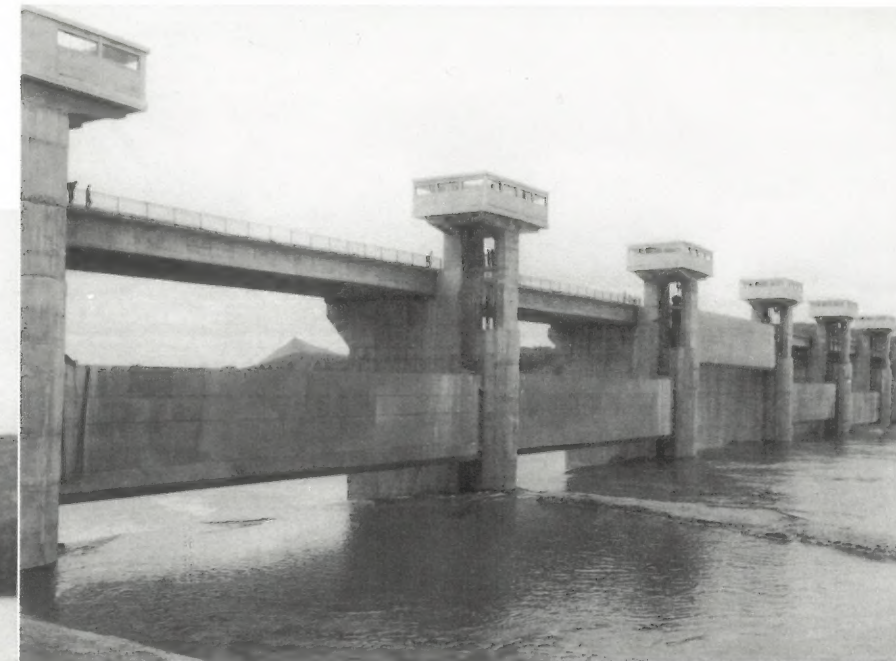
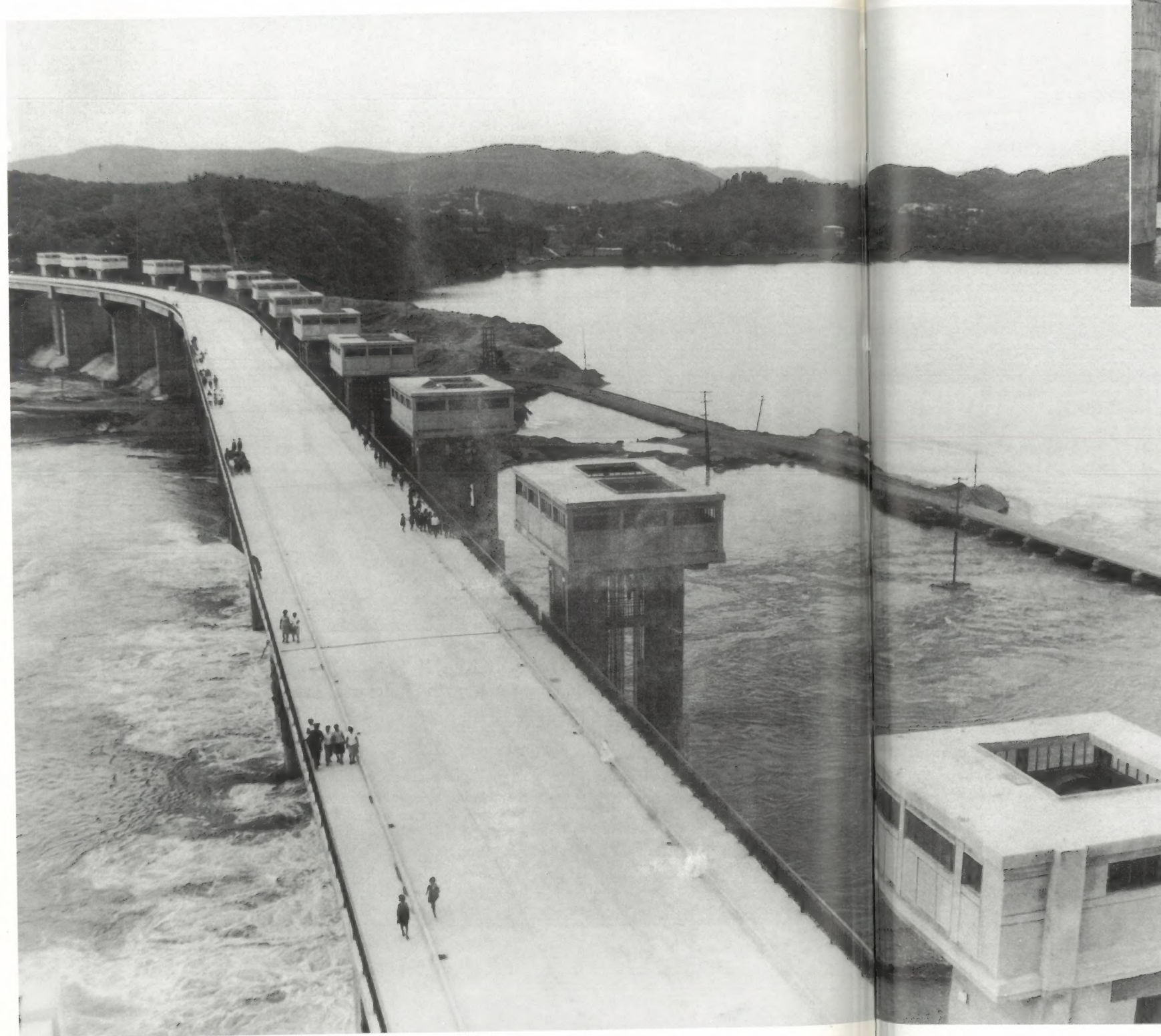
Korea Today

10
1980



The great leader President Kim Il Sung gives concrete tasks after understanding the work of the industrial branches in South Hamgyong Province

Proud Creations

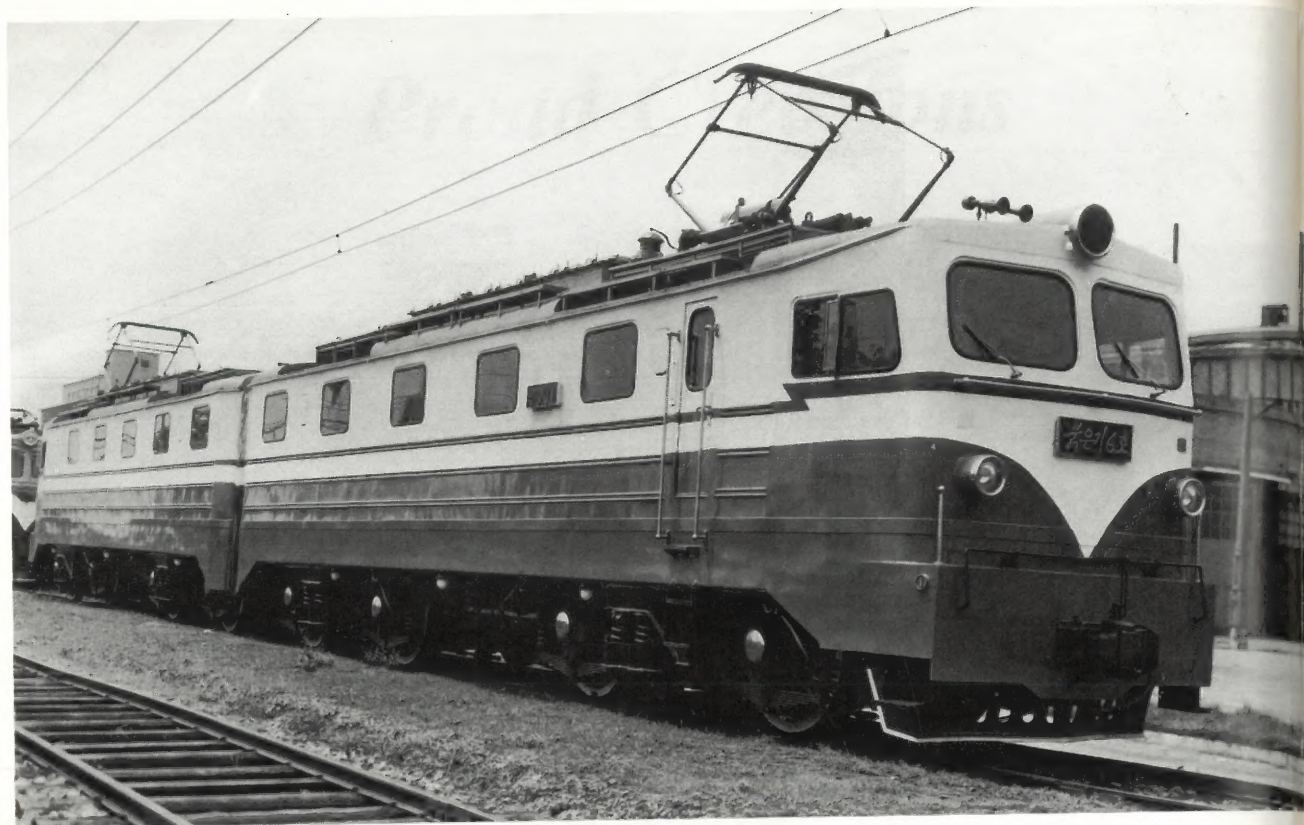


The recently-completed Mirim Sluice Gate is one of those now under construction on the Taedong-gang River according to the grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It is a comprehensive modern sluice gate with a lock for letting big and small boats pass freely, a broad road, a power station, etc.

It renders the Taedong-gang River more beautiful and enables us to prevent any flood damage, supply more water and electricity to Pyongyang and further develop transport.

This monumental structure to be handed down from generation to generation is our constructors' precious gift to the Sixth Party Congress.



A big modern electric locomotive made at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant

Various hydraulic excavators made at the Ragwon Machine Plant



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FRONT COVER: Glory to the mother-Party

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected at the Party Founding Museum to commemorate the immortal exploits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Let's make a general onward march for another victory under the guidance of the Party!"

BACK COVER: Outer view of the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang

Sixth Congress of WPK Bright with Victory and Glory

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is soon to open.

All our Party members and people are now full of deep emotion and great joy. They have performed brilliant feats by making a march of loyalty from the beginning of the year with a high degree of revolutionary zeal to greet the historic Party Congress as a proud one of victors.

It is half a century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union in October 1926 and our Party began to strike its deep and strong roots, and 35 years since he founded our Party in October 1945.

The Party Congress is held in October in his presence at a time when our Party is confidently leading the historic onward movement in the van to complete his revolutionary cause under the slogan of patterning the whole society after the Juche idea. So it represents a proud congress of special significance for our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The Sixth Party Congress will be a historic congress that will sum up our Party's and people's splendid achievements and valuable experience in socialist construction and put forward a new action programme; it will be a milestone in further increasing our Party's fighting efficiency and developing our revolution onto a higher stage."

A decade has passed since the Fifth Congress of the WPK. This period was the proudest one replete with outstanding events and great changes in our people's forward movement.

In this period our people won brilliant victories in all areas of the revolution and construction, bravely overcoming difficulties and obstacles in their way, upholding the grand programme set forth by the great leader at the Fifth Party Congress and at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Party.

Through energetic efforts made under the banner of the three revolutions—the ideological, the technical and the cultural—they admirably fulfilled the Six-Year Plan and made decisive progress in the execution of the Second Seven-Year Plan, which is their great success in the economic construction.

They worked hard to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution to considerably reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and liberate women from the heavy burden of household cares. As a result, the achievements of industrialization further consolidated and our independent national economy strengthened greatly.

Thanks to the great Rural Theses and the Juche methods of farming our peasants reaped bumper crops every year in spite of the harmful influence of the cold front, and the people's life improved markedly. The acceleration of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society effected a radical change in the ideological and spiritual qualities of the Party members and the working people, science and technology developed rapidly, and Juche literature and art came into brilliant blossom.

Inspired by the achievements of socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic, the south Korean people vigorously waged the anti-fascist, democratization struggle and new progress was made in our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Thanks to the independent and principled foreign policy and external activities of our Party, our country's international position rose higher and the international solidarity with our revolution greatly strengthened.

The strengthening of the WPK, the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people, is one of the most important achievements made in the past period.

Today our Party has become iron ranks which are closely united by the Juche idea and move as one under the sole guidance of the Party centre. All the Party members are executing, through thick and thin, the Party's intention and plan with a high revolutionary spirit and the Party organizations' fighting efficiency increased notably.

For its devoted service to the country and the people, our Party has earned the complete confidence and support of all our working class and people. The entire Korean people now entrust their destiny wholly to our Party and are united closely around it.

The proudest of all in the past decade is that we started a new historic onward movement to model the whole society after the Juche idea.

Training all members of society into real Juche-type revolutionaries and transforming all areas of society including economy and culture as required by the Juche idea are the glorious cause to complete our revolution. Our Party put forward this great slogan and started to organize and guide the struggle to put it into effect. For this the 1970s was more brilliant.

All our victories in the past period are the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a remarkable art of leadership.

He founded our Party, overcoming all ordeals and difficulties in the way of the arduous revolution, and developed it into an invincible iron party, and led our revolution and construction along the straight road to victory without the slightest deviation.

The Sixth Congress of the WPK is a historic congress which will sum up great victories and lasting exploits and enormously rich experience gained in the course of the revolution through trying ordeals and put forward a new grand programme to raise our revolution to a higher stage.

The congress will be a new milestone in the development of our Party and revolution, and will go down in our Party's history as a congress of unity, as a congress of victors.

To greet the Party Congress as a glorious congress of victors is the unanimous desire and fine tradition of our Party members and people boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the

Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements! is the militant slogan our Party and people should put up this year."

The great leader put forward this new militant slogan on the first morning of this year in reflection of our people's unanimous desire and called them to a fruitful struggle.

Our Party members and working people worked hard from the outset of the year under this slogan and carried out a "100-day battle" in honour of the Party Congress and brought about great progress in socialist construction.

This battle, conducted in close combination with the mass movement to follow the example of unsung heroes who performed great feats with intense loyalty to the great leader and the Party, radically changed the spiritual and moral qualities of our people and wrought miracles and innovations in all fields including economy and culture.

The loyalty of the Party members and the working people to the Party and the leader grew intenser and their sense of responsibility for their work as master rose higher as never before, and the whole society was pervaded with the revolutionary spirit of executing the directives of the Party through thick and thin.

Collective innovations took place in all domains and at all units and many new innovation proposals and valuable achievements of science and technology were introduced in production and construction. Thus the national economy became more Juche-oriented, scientized and modernized, enabling us to fulfil the yearly plan far ahead of schedule. Monumental structures rose one after another in honour of the Party Congress.

Brilliant achievements made in this year's grand onward march, especially in the "100-day battle", are an expression of the firm determination of our Party members and people to be boundlessly faithful to the great leader and follow the Party forever.

Now our Party members and people are highly proud of greeting the glorious Sixth Party Congress with their pure and clean loyalty and brilliant labour achievements. They will further accelerate the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea through a vigorous struggle to implement the grand programme and blueprint the Party Congress will put forward.



Working People's Gifts of Loyalty to the Party Congress

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The entire Party and people should rise up to greet the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with success and make this year of Party congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history."

The entire Party members and working people, boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party, greet the Party Congress with splendid labour achievements.

Many coal and ore mines throughout the country including the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Musan Mine and the Ryongyang Mine rapidly increased the production of coal and ore by thoroughly implementing the Party's policy of giving definite precedence to the mining industry.

In particular the Komdok Mine completed the second-stage project of a long-distance belt conveyor to sharply increase mineral production.

The railwaymen vigorously conducted the "drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party" to ease strain in transport and carry more load.

The Chongjin Locomotive Corps built a bearing production base by itself and the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory automated the

production process of outsize angle bar and raised the output of rolling stock twice or thrice as compared with last year.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant manufactured a new-type large electric locomotive with a haulage 1.5 times greater than the former one.

The Kowon-Wonsan railway section switched over to electric traction and great progress was made in the electrification of many trunk lines.

The machine builders throughout the country, boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, brought about great upsurge in production in honour of the Party Congress. The workers of the Huichon Machine-tool Plant called upon all factories and enterprises throughout the country to conduct a "socialist emulation in honour of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" early this year and produced various automatic special machine tools.

The Ryongsong Machine Plant mass-produced large high-pressure gas compressors, efficient cold compressors and various large machine tools while stepping up the production of ordered equipment.

The Ragwon Machine Plant newly manufactured hydraulic machines and equipment needed for the mining industry and grand nature-remaking projects after the production of large oxygen separator.

The Hamhung Machine-tool Plant, the

March 25 Factory and many other machine factories throughout the country mass-produced the efficient universal machine tools and single-purpose machines to fully meet the demands of the national economy for machinery.

The modern Chongjin Shipyard launched 14,000-ton cargo ships "Kwanmobong" and "Yombunjin" and the Nampo Shipyard a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Zangzasan Chongnyon" as gifts to the Party Congress.

Great progress was made also in the technical revolution, greeting the historic Party Congress.

"Technical innovation shock brigades to implement the decision of the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" in North Pyongan Province saved millions of man-days of labour, lots of raw and other materials and fuel by introducing 3,000 technical innovation proposals in the first half of this

year and greatly contributed to the realization of Juche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Amazing successes were scored in light industry as well.

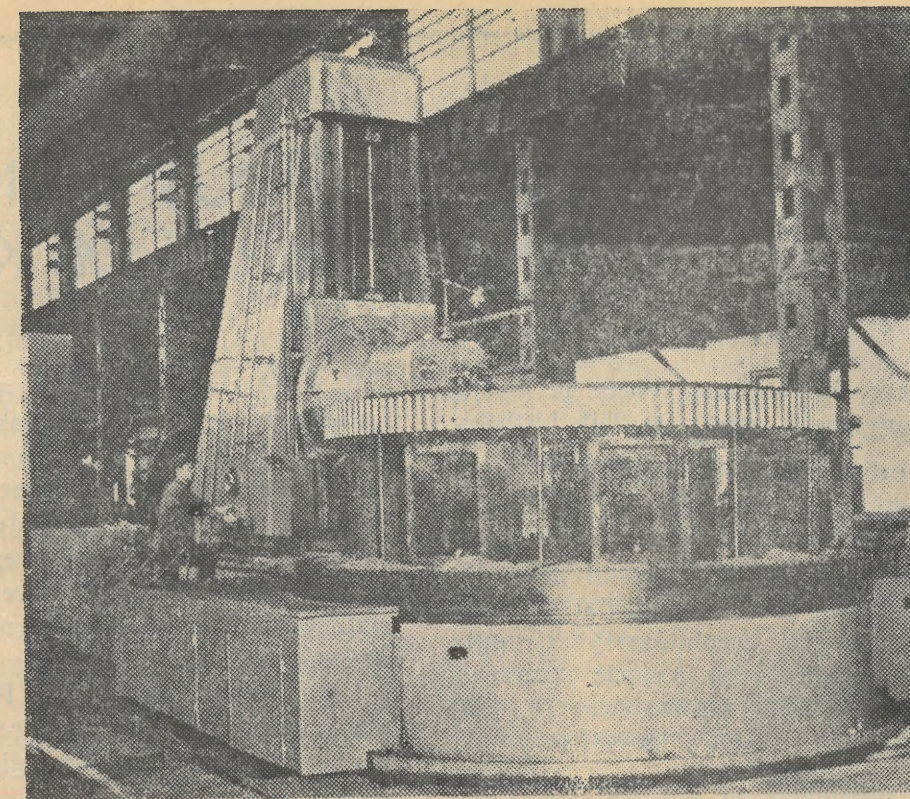
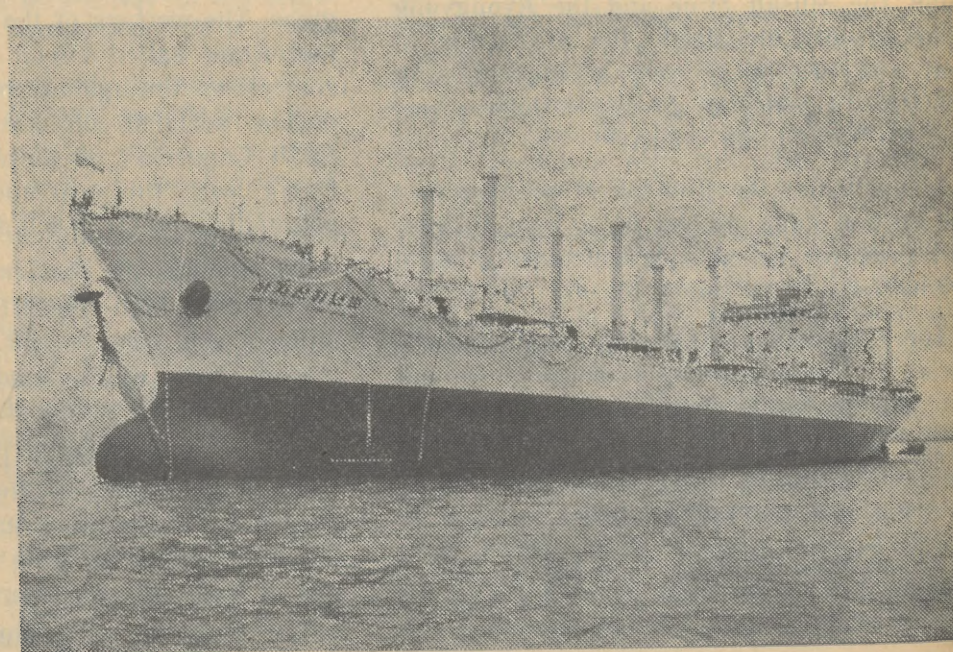
The modern Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill started operation to meet the increasing demand for packing paper, and the Kilju Plywood Mill newly built a wood-fibre board workshop with a capacity of 2.5 million square metres.

Big fish freezing bases of great importance in people's life were established at more than ten places on the east coast.

With the powerful promotion of socialist construction, the demand for electricity is steadily increasing.

Power generation grew in many power stations including the Pyongyang and Pukchang Thermal Power Stations and the Supung Hydroelectric Power Station. In particular, the medium and small water-power

The 20,000-ton cargo ship "Zangzasan Chongnyon" built at the Nampo Shipyard



An 8-metre gear cutter, a gift of loyalty to the Party of the workers at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

stations appeared in large numbers at different parts of the country according to the Party's policy, with the result that the foundation was laid to satisfy the local demands for electricity.

Wonderful successes were achieved also in capital construction.

The construction of the large Taean Heavy Machine Combine as a gift to the Party Congress progressed successfully. The construction of the cold rolling shop of the rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the construction of Factory No. 121 went ahead briskly so as to put them into operation much earlier than schedule.

The Mirim sluice gate was built in the River Taedong-gang as a monumental structure according to the great leader's far-sighted plan of grand nature-remaking.

It makes it possible to add to the beauty of the River Taedong-gang, prevent any flood damages, supply more water and electricity to the Pyongyang city and further develop transport.

The modern Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwangwon health complex rose to render service and the construction of the Grand People's Study Hall went ahead rapidly, completing the vast erecting and roof projects in slightly over half a year.

Our people's grand onward movement made in honour of the great October festival, the Party Congress, added another brilliant chapter to our nation's history.

All our working people boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the Party are continuing their vigorous march without resting on their laurels, consolidating already-attained successes.



EVER-VICTORIOUS, INVINCIBLE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

This year the Workers' Party of Korea, our glorious party, greets its 35th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, set forth the unique policy of founding a party on the basis of his immortal Juche idea and grew the deep and strong roots of our Party during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and accomplished the historic cause of creating our Party on October 10, 1945 shortly after the country's liberation.

The establishment of the Workers' Party of Korea signified the solemn declaration of the birth of a Juche-type party, a revolutionary party of a new type. Our people had the General Staff of the revolution to which they could entrust their destiny entirely and our country and people greeted a new era of great change and creation.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party has traversed an arduous yet glorious path from the first day of its birth to accomplish the Juche revolutionary cause started by him.

Its path was a glorious one of exploit and victory bright with epoch-making miracles and changes in the revolution and construction.

Thirty-five years is not a long period in a nation's history. In this short time, however, our Party rendered really great services to the sacred revolutionary cause for the people's freedom and happiness and the country's prosperity.

It successfully led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction, and turned our once poor and backward country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive, and frustrated ceaseless aggressive moves of the imperialists and firmly defended national honour and sovereignty.

Under the banner of the Party, our people have brought about unprecedented prosperity and have precious political lives and lead a perfectly happy life.

In the course of leading the revolution and construction to victory, our Party has grown as an invincible revolutionary party, bravely overcoming trying ordeals and difficulties.

* *

As it is guided by the immortal Juche idea, the Workers' Party of Korea is ever-victorious and invincible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are guided by the Juche idea which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose correctness and vitality have been tested through practical revolutionary struggle, and herein lies the source of our ever-victorious Party's might and the firm guarantee of victory for the socialist and communist cause in our country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 203.)

The Juche idea which is based on the profound philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything provides one with a weapon to correctly cognize and transform nature and society and gives the most scientific revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and methodology for the successful solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

All our Party's lines and policies are thoroughly based on the Juche idea and are to put into effect this idea. The Juche idea is the ideological and theoretical basis of our Party's lines and policies. As they are based on it, they have great vitality and are correct.

Our Party advances all revolutionary theories and maps out its strategy and tactics with the popular masses as the central factor. All our Party's lines and policies fully reflect the unanimous desire of our people, the ripe requirements of the revolution, our reality, and the demands of near and distant future.

This ensures their scientific accuracy and consistency. This is why all our Party's policies, as soon as they are published, are accepted by our people as their own and turn into a great material force and display their great vitality.

As our Party solves independently and creatively all problems arising in the revolution and construction as required by the Juche idea, our people can hew out their destiny independently with their own spirit in any complex situation.

No force on earth can bar the march of our people who live and work according to our Party's correct policies.

The WPK is ever-victorious and invincible because it settles successfully all problems as required by the great leader's revolutionary method of work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Improving the Party's work method concerns the question of perfecting the method of leadership, the art of leadership, of the masses. Accordingly, it is of great importance in increasing the Party's militancy and ability to lead." (Ibid., p. 218.)

The great leader's Juche method of leadership is a real revolutionary work method of dealing with everything to serve the interests of the people giving primary consideration to their interests and of solving all problems relying on their wisdom and strength. It represents a comprehensive method enabling us to carry out any difficult revolutionary tasks and constructive work without the slightest deviation in any complex situation.

The Chongsan-ri method asks all officials to establish a work system with the main stress on work with people, help their subordinates in all kinds of work, always go down to the spot to fully understand the actual situation there and find correct solutions of problems, and carry out all tasks by giving priority to political work and enlisting the conscious enthusiasm of the masses. Through the struggle to apply this method the outmoded bureaucratic method of work was overcome and the Party's ties of kinship with the masses further strengthened.

Today the whole Party and society are full of the spirit of absolutizing the Party's decisions and directives and unconditionally executing them, and the people's revolutionary enthusiasm is very high. There is nothing impossible for our Party once it decides to do. Herein lies a secret of steady upsurge in socialist construction.

The revolutionary work method enables our Party and people to vigorously march, always putting firm faith in their strength.

As all its members are closely united on the basis of the Juche idea, the WPK is ever-victorious and invincible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The identity of ideology and will is the life of a Marxist-Leninist Party and a decisive factor in all victories." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 507.)

If a working-class party is to perform its historical mission to liberate the masses from all restrictions of nature and society and provide them with real independent and creative lives, it must firmly unite by one ideology and will.

In the whole course of laying the organizational and ideological groundwork for the creation of our Party and founding, strengthening and developing it, the great leader attached great importance to the Party's unity and cohesion and wisely guided the struggle for its realization.

Our Party waged a resolute struggle to sweep away all the filths of factionalism which challenged it whenever the internal and external situation was complex and whenever it faced ordeals and get rid of its aftereffect and attained the iron unity of all its members based on the Juche idea.

Today all the Party members believe only in the immortal Juche idea, think and act according to this idea whenever and wherever and vigorously fight for the victory of the Juche idea. Our Party is pervaded only with the Juche idea and its unity is a perfectly pure one of ideology and will.

Our Party's unity is indestructible because it is based on the stainlessly clean and pure fidelity of all its members to the great leader.

In the course of their arduous revolutionary struggle our Party members had an unshakable faith, a priceless truth that victory and glory are theirs when they march along the road indicated by the great leader under his wise guidance.

As a result of an energetic struggle to model the whole Party and society after the

Juche idea, all Party members and people live and fight as required by the Juche idea.

Thus our Party's unity and cohesion has reached new heights and our society turned into a great harmonious family where all the Party members and people are closely united around the great leader and the Party centre as a political force.

For this unbreakable unity all our Party's lines and policies for each period and stage of our revolution could be upheld and implemented thoroughly and miracles and exploits performed in the revolution and construction and future victory is firmly guaranteed.

The WPK is a veteran party tempered in the protracted hard struggle, a party with a bright future confidently clearing the way to build an ideal society of mankind.

A new great change is taking place in the progress of our Party and revolution.

The Sixth Party Congress to be held in October this year, its 35th birthday, will be a historic event of epoch-making import in pushing ahead with the Juche revolutionary cause started by the great leader.

The Party Congress will review the brilliant achievements and experience gained by our Party and people in the socialist construction and set out a new fighting programme and will mark another milestone in further increasing its militancy and raising our revolution to new heights. Through the Sixth Party Congress our Party will further strengthen and our country and people will have broader prospects.

Now all our Party members and people look back on the history of our Party with great pride in having the Party founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are full of a firm determination to complete the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Party.

Ever-victorious and invincible is the Workers' Party of Korea, our glorious party.



Party Members

—A STORY ABOUT PARTY MEMBERS OF KANG CHANG JUN-LED TUNNELLING PLATOON OF THE FEB. 8 PIT OF RYONGYANG MINE—

Members of the Workers' Party of Korea are genuine revolutionaries who devote their all to the Party and the revolution with intense fidelity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary, therefore, should persistently and devotedly fight for the implementation of the Party's policies."

The members of our glorious Workers' Party carry out the great leader's instructions and the Party policies with boundless loyalty.

Among them are Party members of the Kang Chang Jun-led tunnelling platoon of the February 8 Pit of the Ryongyang Mine who have faithfully worked for 20 years in the "white gold mountain", the magnesite mine.

Their Faith

"Let's put into reality most faithfully the idea and intention of the great leader and the Party Central Committee!" This is the faith deeply seated in the hearts of the Party

members of the platoon who fight a fruitful struggle with precious political integrity as members of the Workers' Party.

With such faith they have faithfully worked 20 years. They thought they, Party members, should undertake and carry out through thick and thin what the great leader wishes, what pleases him.

In autumn 1977 the management of the mine had a heated debate for days on end on how to complete a heavy-fluid dressing plant as early as possible. By that time the mine had built a dressing plant. But they could not operate it, having no water race.

When the Party members of the platoon learned of it their hearts ached. They thought it was their fault. It pained the then platoon leader Yu Hyong Num in particular.

The dressing plant had been built upon an instruction given by the great leader a few years ago, when he visited this mine far from the capital. He said that they should build a dressing plant to catch all tailings flowing into the river. But the dressing plant was not working. Yu Hyong Num had joined the Party out of a desire to carry out the intention of the great leader more faithfully. But he was not doing so. He could not tolerate this.

He felt an urge to start the construction of a water race at once with his men. But



Party members are all agitators

he hesitated. He was afraid that his platoon could not surpass its yearly plan thrice. The target set by his platoon was the highest of all platoons' in the mine and his platoon was the focus of the mine's attention.

Next moment he corrected his thought. "The Party member should regard it as his honour to carry out, through thick and thin, what the great leader wants and what the Party and the revolution demand, to please him." He decided that his platoon adept in tunnelling undertake the construction.

He went to the spot before telling his men about his decision. But his men were already there. One of them, Kang Chang Jun, Party member and then platoon agitator, said to him, "Comrade platoon leader, let's do this work ourselves." He did not say any more. But it was clear to the platoon leader all his men were at one with him. The

platoon leader was deeply moved by the Party members trying to live every moment for the great leader and readily undertaking any difficult task to please him.

Thus the Party members of the platoon undertook the construction of the water race. They were well aware that work conditions were bad there and that they had to make much effort. But they did so to give joy to the great leader.

United as one, they tunnelled through the rock. All surpassed their norm twice or thrice. They overcame all difficulties in their way such as ground water and earth pressure with their burning loyalty to the great leader and finished the construction of the water race in a short time. And they exceeded their yearly plan thrice as they had pledged themselves at the outset of the year.

With such intense loyalty they surpassed their plan thrice every year. They carried out their Seven-Year Plan assignments in two years and a half, the Six-Year Plan quotas in two years and 11 months and the four-year assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan by the end of last year.

Nothing Impossible

They met with many difficulties and bottlenecks in the course of their combat with nature. But they always set high goals and splendidly carried out the great leader's instruction on mining more ore, overcoming difficulties and obstacles.

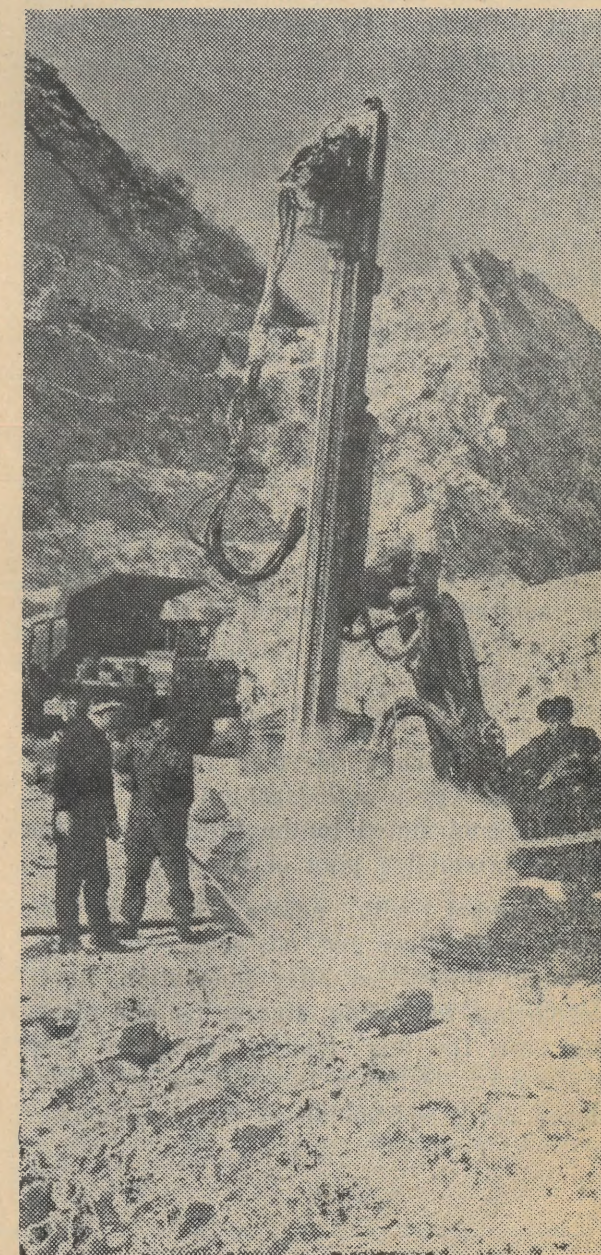
"The Party members should discharge their task no matter how hard. There is nothing impossible for them." With such a thought they readily undertook whatever difficult tasks and carried them out without fail. They found out what they should do and vyingly undertook difficult tasks with a high sense of responsibility as masters of the revolution.

Last year it was urgently required to make eight small galleries around the chute for mining face No. 3. It was very important in the fulfilment of the production plan of the mine. But the working conditions were very bad. They had to make holes for blasting in the sheer rocky cliff on a rope ladder hanging in the air and at that cutting wind and cold delayed their work. However, none shrank back. All worked in a body, with one will and one purpose.

One day Hong Taek Hun, the Party cell secretary, was making holes in the rock under a cliff for blasting. His rock drill stopped suddenly and then other drills. A thought flashed across his mind, "Any fault

in the air hose?" He examined the hose of the air compressor, and found a metal joint of it frozen in the rigid cold. The platoon leader reported it to the mine management

Dependable Party members in Ryongyang readily move a mountain if ordered by the Party



and so a necessary measure would be taken soon.

But they could not keep drills idle long. They could not stop their work even a moment. Their work was to carry out their pledge made to the great leader.

Hong Taek Hun thought that they should build a fire and warm the frozen metal joint of the hose. He looked round. But there was nothing for fuel in the snow-bound rocky mountain.

He was impatient. He looked for something. He found a can of half-used machine oil at last. Without hesitation he took off his coat and soaked it in the oil and struck a match.

His mates around were deeply moved at this sight. In him they saw heavy machine gunners of the People's Army who had soaked their tunic in water and wrung it to cool the hot-burning guns to defend the heights during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Soon the hose started to work again.

All the Party members worked harder, inspired by the devotion of the secretary of the Party cell who readily exposed himself to the cutting cold to put into effect the instructions of the great leader.

Through such a devoted struggle they paved the way to a 200,000-ton blasting and greatly contributed to the fulfilment of the yearly production plan of the mine.

In combat with nature they met with many difficulties and obstacles. But they wrought innovation after innovation, never despairing, hesitating, stagnating and marking time. In this fruitful struggle they made many technical innovations and introduced not a few advanced work methods.

The platoon leader Kang Chang Jun invented a "rock-drill accelerator" and "core-hit-first blasting method" which raised sharply work efficiency. Kim Hui Ju and Hong Man Il introduced iron-made ore cars and iron props and contributed to saving much labour and lots of materials. All the Party members in the platoon took the lead in technical innovation.

The platoon raised its work norm eight times on its own initiative since its formation. Now seven men do what 39 men did before. Meanwhile, they increased their per-capita productivity 13 times and handed over their good faces to other lagging platoons eight times.

In two decades a radical change took place in the work and life of these Party members. In the period they grew up into real revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader and the Party at any time and at any place, into dependable miners firmly guarding the "white gold" mountain of the country.

Party members Yu Hyong Num and Hong Taek Hun became Labour Hero of the Republic and quite a few Party members of the platoon were promoted to leading personnel in different fields of the national economy. And other Party members remaining in the platoon are working harder for the great leader, the Party, the country and the people like unsung heroes, firmly defending their post.

Thanks to such revolutionaries, Party members, our glorious Workers' Party of Korea can strengthen and develop daily and the revolutionary cause of Juche started and led by the great leader can go the road of victory and glory.

Personally Guiding Party Branch Meeting

It was towards the end of 1940 when a new historic change was taking place in the Korean revolutionary movement.

At the Xiaohaerbaling Meeting held in August that year, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the prevailing internal and external situations and set forth strategic and tactical policies to bring about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution and actively prepare for the great revolutionary event.

Scared at the energetic activities of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people to implement his outstanding strategic and tactical policies, the Japanese imperialists tried in every way to put the anti-Japanese forces out of action.

This caused many difficulties to the guerrillas. The food situation was bad among others.

The same was the case with the machine gun platoon of the Headquarters guarding Comrade Commander.

Eating a small portion of cornflour left and edible mountain herbs, the men of the platoon were impatiently waiting for a small group who had gone to get provisions.

One day, a small group who had gone to the Jiapigou district found an ox grazing on a hillside.

"Whose ox? A lumbermill's or the Civil Association's?" (Civil Association was an organization of the Japanese imperialists' stooges.)

Thus questioning themselves, they approached the ox and studied it. It was an ox of a civilian. If its owner was a lumbermill or the Civil Association they could take it. But they couldn't, because it was a civilian's.

All without a word, they were about to turn back, when a guerrilla offered to wait for the owner of the ox who would come to take it at the sunset.

Saying yes, the group leader Chang told his men to take it along to the platoon at once because the enemy's watch was sharp and said he would stay there to meet its owner and pay for it. But they were at a loss what to do.

They could buy oxen for money. But Comrade Commander had taught that they should never touch the people's property and so they could not bring themselves to take it.

They were hesitant. The group leader urged them to go back at once, putting the reins of the ox in the hands of one of them. Thus they returned to the platoon taking the ox along.

Kang, a guerrilla, reported this to Comrade Commander at once.

Comrade Commander severely reproached them for their thoughtless act and ordered them to wait for the group leader Chang.

Chang returned the next dawn without meeting the owner of the ox.

That evening a man came to take his ox. He saw, instead of his ox, a stranger walking up and down restlessly, so he hurried home in a panic.

Comrade Commander called the group and asked them in detail about the matter. And then he said:

Our People's Revolutionary Army, as its name shows, is an army for the people. That is why we fight, enduring hunger as now, to bring the people a happy life. If we fail to overcome hardships and inflict even the slightest loss upon the people it is a violation of the voluntary discipline of the guerrilla army and it is after all an act doing harm to the revolution. The question here is not whether you pay for the ox or not. It matters serious that you violated the iron discipline of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army fighting for the interests and happiness of the people and inflicted a loss upon the people and the essence of your error lies in having committed such an act without feeling the qualms of conscience.

Stressing the need of correcting the wrong thinking of Chang, he proposed to call a Party branch meeting to discuss the matter.

He said that the meeting should fully convince Chang of his wrong and let all Party members know well what the protection of the people's property meant and how they should act to do so.

The Party branch meeting was held under his guidance.

Many spoke and offered comradely criticism to Chang for his error.

Some of them said he was untrustworthy, linking the mistake with his past misdeeds.

In autumn of 1932 Chang, upon the instruction from above, participated in the attack on the self-defence corps in Naipingmian, Helong County.

In that attack he was approaching the barracks of the self-defence corps at the head.

He, embarrassed, made a sound and was spotted by an enemy sentry. He got bullet wound in his arm and ran out. Thus the night attack ended in a failure.

The Party members severely criticized him, reminding him of this and other faults he committed in the past.

Having heard out their speeches, Comrade Commander said:

It is very good for every Party member to criticize Comrade Chang's error point-blank. But cold and sharp criticism does not mean to abuse a person in hot anger and a loud voice or carry a matter too far. Suppose Comrade Chang is a chance element who wormed his way into our ranks as you said, he has not been able to be with us up to now. He fought shoulder to shoulder with us for 7-8 years, eating grass roots. You should not suspect such a revolutionary comrade. You must remember well how many people shed their blood to lead one comrade to the revolutionary road. For his error blame comes first to Comrade Chang and then to the Party branch because it failed to play its role. The Party branch must acquaint itself fully with all the acts of Party members and strengthen the work with them constantly. As for Comrade Chang, since he made a serious mistake in the past, the Party branch should have steadily educated him not to repeat such errors.

It should meet Party members, consult them and explain to them at any time and at any place. Only then can they fight well without making a mistake. On the other hand, each Party member must actively participate in the Party organizational life. Otherwise, he commits a grave error as Comrade Chang did. I think it is wrong that now some of you do not actively participate in the Party organizational life.

Party members should faithfully participate in the Party organizational life at any time and at any place. Even Commander cannot be excluded from the Party organizational life. We should constantly train and temper ourselves through the Party organizational life. Only then can we perceive any minor fault and correct it in good time and become fine revolutionaries.

At his words Kang felt the pangs of remorse.

He thought: if he had studied deeply the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Commander who fully understood the life of Party members and looked well after them and educated them on principle he could have helped Chang to correct his error in good time and would not have put his error too strong.

Kang deeply studied his words, critically reviewed his own life and corrected his defects.

Comrade Commander instructed the guerrillas of all units to review their life and work in comparison with Chang's error and learn a serious lesson from it.

Upon his instruction the 7th and 8th regiments held meetings where guerrillas made sharp self-criticism.

He also told another small group led by O to review their work when they returned after fulfilling their task, letting them know Chang's error. They belonged temporarily to the Party branch of the Headquarters.

At the first-day meeting all criticized Chang's error as an act hurting the name of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army but did not mention their defects.

O and Kang reported this to Comrade Commander.

After receiving their report he said that

they might touch the property of the people because they were conducting small group activities and taught how to review their life. He said:

You should criticize yourselves for even minor things. You should criticize yourselves frankly if you got spoon, match and any other small things. Only then can you find your faults and correct them. As for the method of review you Comrade O Il Nam should make self-criticism first. Only when you criticize yourself thoroughly others will do the same. I mean not to dig up your shortcomings but help you correct them however insignificant and prevent you from committing errors again.

Thus the Party branch meeting was reopened.

Making self-criticism first, O deeply analyzed his defects.

It was when he was in the Changren River area on a mission. Ink was needed for study at the unit. To get it he entered a house. He asked the host to sell it.

The host was a teacher. He refused to get money, saying that though he could not offer any other help to guerrillas fighting in the mountains for the independence of Korea he could give ink free of charge. O criticized himself, saying that though it seemed to be insignificant it was an act contrary to the revolutionary idea of Comrade Commander who instructed to protect the people's properties thoroughly.

He was followed by others who all criticized themselves. One criticized himself for having taken a reel of thread from the hostess of a house for the purpose of patching his clothes and another for having got a spoon from a house.

Through the Party branch meetings the guerrillas knew full well the revolutionary

thought of Comrade Commander that the people's properties should be protected thoroughly and learned how to do so.

Greatly satisfied with the report on the meetings Comrade Commander said:

Comrade Chang did not commit such a serious error from the start. Probably he committed minor errors at the beginning. The Party branch did not correct his defects in good time and he himself did not actively participate in the Party organizational life, so his shortcomings grew gradually and finally he committed such a serious error. Therefore, every Party member should try to actively participate in Party organizational life all the time so as not to commit even a minor error.

After the meetings Comrade Commander paid deep attention to Chang's education.

He often met and educated him during the march or camping.

And he told commanding personnel to help Chang when he was sent on local missions and got reports on his work.

Thanks to his constant care and education Chang knew well the essence of his error and made every effort to correct it. Later he fought bravely to the last moment of his life as a faithful soldier of Comrade Commander.

As seen above, when one of his men did something wrong Comrade Commander guided his Party organizational life so that he could correct it quickly enough. At the same time, he let all the Party members review their work and life so that they could learn a lesson from it and not commit similar errors.

New World Record in Weightlifting

Our weightlifter Han Gyong Si, People's Sportsman, set a new world record in the weightlifting of the 22nd Olympiad, bringing another fame to Juche Korea.

He snatched 113 kg in 52 kg category.

It is 5.5 kg heavier than the record of the Hungarian weightlifter in the 21st Olympiad.

The spectators packing the "Izmailovo" Stadium congratulated him on his new world record with enthusiastic applause and cheers.

Our weightlifter Ho Bong Chol also renewed the Olympic record by snatching 110 kg in 52 kg category.

"We Believe Only in General Kim Il Sung"

Today the south Korean people boundlessly respect and follow the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero.

A fisherman living in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, expressed the deepest reverence for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, saying that only he can save the people in the south.

One day, while catching fish in the sea off Pohang, he heard the immortal revolutionary hymn *Star of Korea* over the radio and said to his colleagues:

"I have listened to the song many times. So I know its words. The words 'the morning star has appeared in Korea's night sky' mean that a great leader who would save the nation from ruin has appeared. Whenever they gathered together people expressed their joy, saying: 'Our Korea is now under a lucky star. A great leader who would liberate the country has appeared'. Patriots went to Mt. Paekdu-san to get the leadership of General Kim Il Sung. Our fellow countrymen believed only in him looking up at the northern sky even in the darkness and entrusted their destiny entirely to him."

He went on:

"Today, too, as in the past, our compatriots believe only in General Kim Il Sung. Indeed, he is the sun of the nation and the only savior of the people in the south."

Then he sang the song.

Coal miners in Samchok County, south Korean Kangwon Province, expressed their earnest desire to enjoy happiness to their hearts' content under the tender care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, bound-

lessly adoring him.

A miner surnamed Choe encouraged a certain Kim who, crippled from a mine accident two years ago, was deploring his hard lot, saying: "We can live well under the loving care of General Kim Il Sung when the country is reunified."

He continued:

"The General highly values miners working underground. Saying that primary attention should be paid to improving their living conditions and freeing them from exhausting labour, he spares nothing to better working conditions and circumstances in pits. He saw that clinics were set up in the pits for miners. He is a father to people who



stints nothing for miners and other working masses."

A certain Pak said that everything seemed to him like a dream and stressed: "The General enforces really good government for people."

A certain Kim said with surging emotion: "Your story gives new strength. I would like to live under the General's care as soon as possible, receiving human treatment."

An office employee Choe living in Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, expressed boundless respect for the great leader of our people.

He read to his family a letter from his uncle in Japan who had visited different parts of the northern half of the Republic as a member of a home-visiting group and written in it about its development, and said:

"In the countryside of the north where only thatched houses once stood fine tile-roofed houses appeared, irrigation and electrification were completed and peasants live happily with no worries, farming with machines and killing weed with agricultural chemicals.

"Modern factories rose like forests in the different places and the north produces everything it needs with its own resources, technique and strength. Great changes in the north owe to the wise government of General Kim Il Sung. The country should be reunified as soon as possible and we must receive his leadership. Only then radical changes can take place in the south, the dark land."

Listening to him, his family longed for the day when they would live under his guidance.

The south Korean people living in poverty with no rights quite envy the people in the north who live a happy life free from worries about food, clothing and housing, receiving all social benefits.

A certain Choe, a woman living in Yongsungpo Ward, Seoul, said to her neighbours: "We live worse than a dog, suffering from the price hike. This is due to the bad world we live in," and went on: "General Kim Il Sung who is devoting his whole life to the good of the people liberat-

ed the once humiliated and poor people in the north from poverty once and for all and built an earthly paradise where people are equally well-off, free from worries about food, clothing and housing. Not content with it, he does his utmost to better their life steadily lowering the prices of the daily necessities and raising the wages for the workers. Indeed, General Kim Il Sung's government is the best one for the people."

A certain Chu whose house in Sodaemun Ward of Seoul was forcibly pulled down by the military fascist clique said: "I earnestly wish to enjoy the care of tender-hearted father General Kim Il Sung and live in the society under his good government."

Today the south Korean people are full of a firm determination to fight resolutely for the country's reunification, boundlessly adoring the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Three university students in Seoul called at a house of a reporter surnamed Li and talked with him about the north-south dialogue.

Saying that though the south Korean military fascist clique talk about reunification and dialogue, they in reality pursue a different aim, the reporter exposed their criminal acts. A student surnamed Yu said:

"The dialogue should be conducted according to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. The idea set out by General Kim Il Sung is a joint national charter of reunification.

We fully support his three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The dialogue must observe strictly these principles. This is our will and desire."

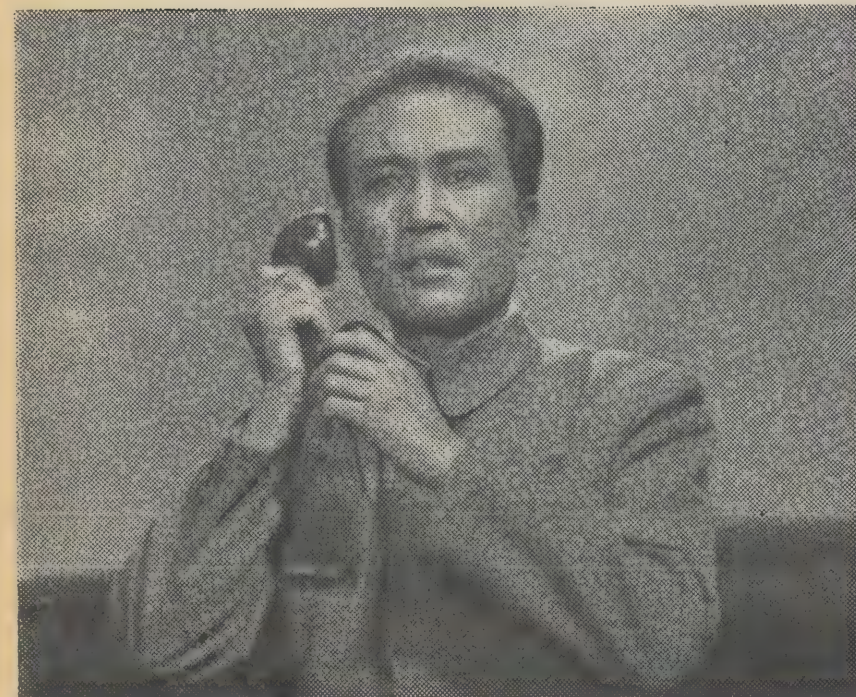
Agreeing with him, a student surnamed Choe said:

"The only man in whom we can believe is General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

He is near and dear to the heart of every Korean.

I will dedicate myself to the struggle to hasten the day when our 50 millions will live happily under his guidance in the reunified country."

Film "AN UNTRODDEN PATH"



Chol Jun rises from his sickbed and respectfully takes up the receiver to answer the great leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung takes the revolutionary soldiers and people to his all-embracing heart with an unqualified sense of revolutionary duty and warm care, and he provides them with an eternal political life and leads them to glorify it.

That is why the revolutionary soldiers and people regard it as their greatest honour to have him as the leader and strive to equip themselves with his revolutionary ideas and feel it as the worth of their life and struggle to dedicate their best to put into effect his lofty intention.

The film *An Untrodden Path* (Part I & II) recently produced by the Korean February 8th Film Studio is rightly claimed to be one of the best works. It vividly portrays the great love and unbounded fidelity which makes the relationship between the respected

and beloved leader and the people so close and steady.

Action takes place in the post-liberation days when our people began to build an independent national economy under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The main character of the film is Kim Chol Jun, a fighter who took part in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader in the years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and now works as a leading cadre of the country after liberation.

The film is woven with impressive stories about Chol Jun's work and life.

Chol Jun, while presiding over a meeting of factory managers, comes to know that steel is needed in every sector. But at that time backward electric furnaces of the Ko-



Chol Jun discusses with workers how to make steel from luppe

jupa Steel Plant were the only steel producer in Korea. So he first maps out a plan for rehabilitating these furnaces and reports it to the great leader.

The great leader who went down to the plant earlier than any other officials to see the dangerous furnaces comes to know that the furnaces are very backward ones used by the Japanese imperialists to turn out steel at the sacrifice of Korean workers. Thus he takes a bold step to blow them up without a trace.

Just after liberation our country was under difficult circumstances. In those days even one gram of steel was badly needed and there was a dearth of fund. So, when Korea's one and only steel shop is to be blown up according to the instruction of the great leader the workers and their families say in deep emotion:

"General Kim Il Sung takes our revenge."

"...We've heard that capitalists build factories and throw products into sea to raise prices. But it's for the first time that we hear such a big factory as ours is destroyed only for the sake of workers...."

"This can be done only by our General!"

Furnaces are blown up with loud explosions and workers and their families shout hurrahs, choked with tears of gratitude. This

scene makes the audience realize that thanks to the respected and beloved leader's great love there started in Korea a new history of industrialization free from pollution, a new history of independence and dignity of human beings incorporated in all spheres.

Also impressively represented in the film are the scenes of the respected and beloved leader finding out intellectuals scattered in all parts of the country and leading middle and small traders and manufacturers along the road of patriotism, supplying them with funds.

Through the work and life of the hero, the film successfully shows the untarnished loyalty of the Juche-type revolutionaries to the great leader and their revolutionary conviction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Fidelity to the Party and the revolution, that is, the Party spirit, should be shown, above all, in accepting the Party's line and policies unconditionally and in implementing them without any reservation."

Chol Jun is a veteran revolutionary who took part in the protracted bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle guided by the great leader. But he has little knowledge of economic construction. With a high revolu-

tionary consciousness that the task for building industries assigned by the respected and beloved leader should be carried out unconditionally and thoroughly, he, surmounting all difficulties and trials, organizes and mobilizes the masses to turn out steel, weapons and daily necessities.

This loyalty is depicted more vividly in the scenes showing him unconditionally carrying out to the end the great leader's instruction on blowing up the backward furnaces and producing steel from luppe by electric furnaces.

When the core-worker Chung Ryol, mindful of the difficult economic conditions of the country, entreats Chol Jun to allow him to operate the furnaces as before, Chol Jun says in a determined manner:

"Comrade Chung Ryol, we must do as the General told us to. Otherwise, you can't play the role of the death-defying corps."

In order to carry out the tasks given by the great leader, he goes among the workers wearing a workman's blouse and, working together, discusses with them how to turn out steel with luppe. He shelves his plan for a visit to his native village and gives himself up to his work. The harmful activity of the factionalists, the lack of ma-

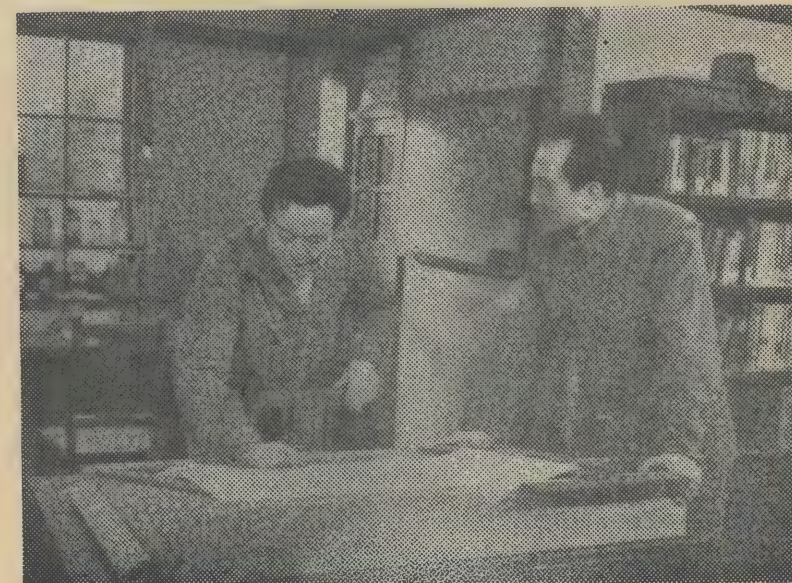
terials, technology and equipment and his poor health condition fail in breaking his iron will to carry through the teaching of the great leader.

Displaying his inexhaustible wisdom and creative ingenuity, he energetically organizes and mobilizes people for the implementation of the Party policy and carries on his work tirelessly. He educates an individual entrepreneur, the director of a hosiery factory, to turn out in nation building. He finds out scattered intellectuals and leads them to devote all their energies to the building of a new country. He trains a core-worker to be the director of an ordnance factory and helps him to creditably play his role in automatic rifle production.

With the firm belief that nothing is impossible when one works as instructed by the great leader, Chol Jun, overcoming difficulties and trials, makes sure that the method of making steel from luppe is brought to completion and an ordnance factory set up on our own and automatic rifles manufactured for the first time in Korea.

The great leader sees to it that an ad is put in newspapers so that Chol Jun can find his missing child. This enables him to enjoy an impressive reunion with his son around

Chol Jun educates the chief engineer of the Tonghae Textile Mill participating in a worthy struggle for building a new country



this time. The film ends with Chol Jun, together with his son, heading for the office where the great leader is.

As seen above, the film shows the painstaking efforts made by the great leader for the building of a modern industry in the liberated homeland, the correctness and invincible vitality of our Party's policy on building industries and his deep love for the revolutionary soldiers and people. And it successfully represents the untarnished loyalty of the Juche-type revolutionaries to the great leader and their revolutionary faith.

Chol Jun thinks and acts as instructed by the great leader at all times and works tenaciously, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and initiative and ingenuity and entertaining the unshaken belief

that no one has the right to collapse before carrying through his teachings. He is so seriously ill that he feels it difficult even to sit up in his bed. But when the great leader calls him on the phone, he rises to his feet, and, tidying up his dress, puts the receiver to his ear with a profound feeling of respect. He finds his happiness and joy in ensuring the safety of the great leader and bringing joy to him. When success was gained in producing automatic rifles on our own strength and with our own technique, he bursts into convulsive sob. Through diverse aspects of his life and work, the film splendidly delineates the incomparably high spiritual world of the Juche-type revolutionaries.

Herein lies the great cognitive and educational significance of this film very conducive



Chol Jun is quite pleased with bereaved children of his revolutionary comrade, who have become students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, with them in his arms



Chol Jun criticizes severely Pyong Chan who tried to leave his revolutionary post entrusted by the Party

Chol Jun says to his son that he can see the General because he has come back not well clothed but barefooted

ve to our Party's monolithic ideology incultation.

The film's representation is extensive and profound.

It well reflects our socio-economic situation immediately after liberation and our Party's line of building an independent national economy, policy toward intellectuals, class line and mass line, and the work method and the work style of the functionaries.

The role of hero is played by People's Actor Kim Jun Sik. Through his refined acting he truthfully and vividly represents even the details of the mental state of the main character.

The film *An Untrodden Path* is another brilliant fruit of our Party's judicious leadership and unique literary and art policy and makes a great contribution to inspiring our people to further efforts to promote the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Yun Jong Hui





A GREAT MAN

A Fork in the Road to Mangyongdae

It was October 9, 1945.

A car carrying the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung was driving along the Pyongyang-Nampo road—he was on his way to the Kangson Steel Plant.

The aide and the driver who were with the General felt their hearts beat stronger as they thought of Mangyongdae, for Mangyongdae is the General's birthplace. It was more than a month since he had returned to Pyongyang as the victor after the liberation. Yet he did not visit his home in Mangyongdae he had left 20 years ago. And it was not far off the Kangson road. So they believed that the General would at last pay the long put-off visit to his home.

When the car crossed the Potong River, the golden fields on the eve of harvests and hills, low and high, clad in bushy young pine trees could be seen through the car window. He looked at them with moist eyes and said calmly but with deep emotion:

"It looks the same as ever."

The aide and driver were both immensely pleased as if they were already entering the twig gate of the General's home in Mangyongdae with him. Soon the car was nearing the fork to Mangyongdae. From there

it would take only a little time to walk to his home.

When the car reached the fork, the General said calmly: "Halt the car!" He got out of the car and looked towards Mangyong Hill for a while with affection and said to the aide:

"Mangyongdae is over there.... It's a good place.... Go there for me. I am sure you will like it...." Too unexpected words! The aide could not believe his ears. He looked up, speechless with disbelief.

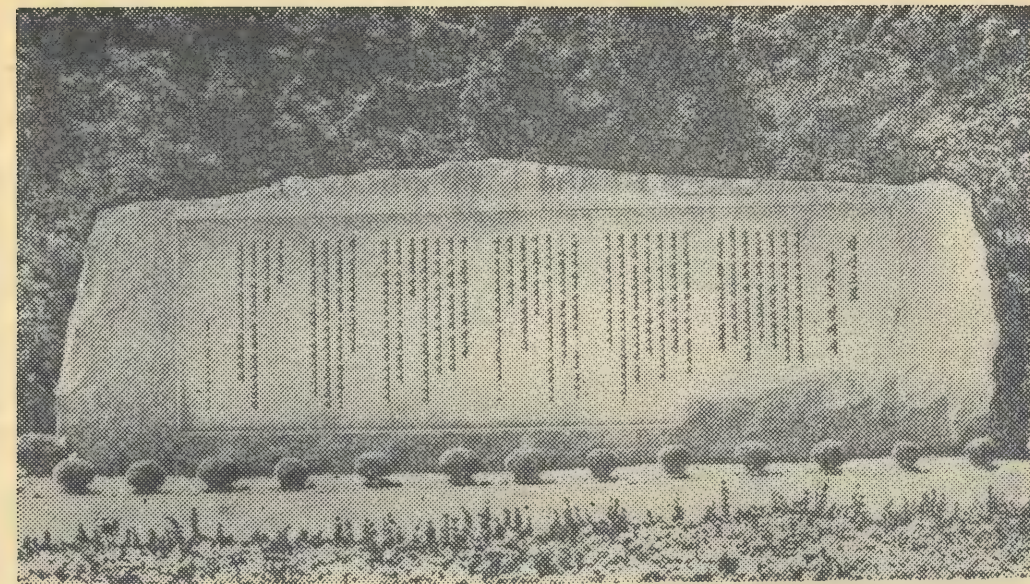
The General went on:

"Here I'm, back to my native place after 20 years.... If you go, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best wishes, and tell them that now the country is free, I will soon come home. And say it will be a good world to live in from now on. Well, let us meet here tomorrow morning."

"General!"

Muttering to himself, the aide felt a lump rise to his throat.

Many people who had wandered about like the clouds first visited their home and their relations after the liberation. The General who had accomplished the cause of



the country's liberation and returned home in triumph should have had the first right to visit his home. Therefore, the anti-Japanese fighters had suggested many times that he should make the time to visit his old home if only for a little while.

But each time he had declined and said that he would go next time. Though he was in Pyongyang, quite close to his home, he had never visited his beloved birthplace. It was because he had to light the road for the newly liberated Korea, and lead the working people who were filled with emotions of liberation to build a new country. Indeed, the destiny of their country hinged on every minute and every second, so the General had to forget about his visit to his home.

And now he was almost on the doorstep of his home; he must have felt it deeply. He must have had a strong desire to run to his home, as he stood there at the fork in the road almost within shouting distance of the relations and the grandparents who might be waiting for him at the entrance to the

village, now the country had been freed, looking into the empty evening road.

However, he put his country and the revolution before his own home and the people before his friends and relations. So he was going to meet the workers at the Kangson Steel Plant first, to build a new country, though the native place and friends and relations he had never forgotten for 20-odd years were within a hailing distance.

For a while he stood looking at the familiar mountains of Mangyongdae with longing and then got slowly back into the car.

The aide was reluctant to go on alone as he had been told to by the General. He plucked up his courage and said:

"May I suggest you go home for just a while?"

He looked at the aide for a moment and said: "No, not now...I'll go next time." Then he left for the Kangson Steel Plant.

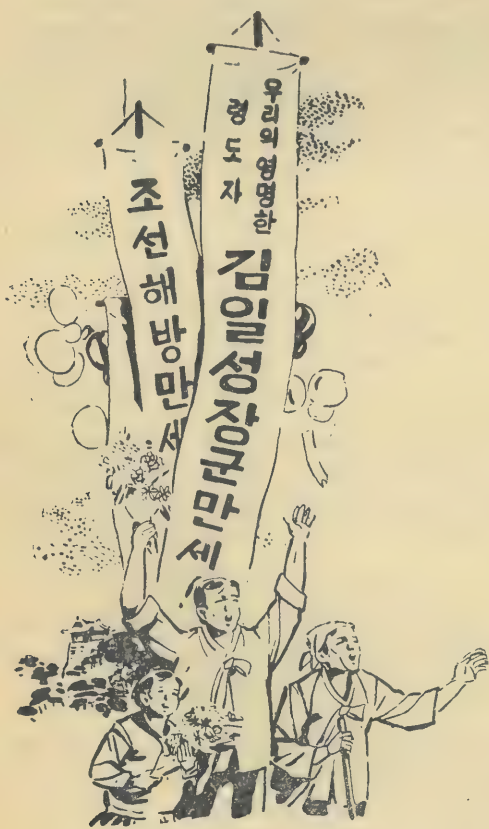
Standing alone at the fork to Mangyongdae, the car disappearing in the distance, the aide said to himself:

"He is a great man, indeed!"

At Foot of Moran Hill

From Moran Hill I look down at the Moranbong Stadium full of emotion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and sun of the nation, defeated the Japanese imperialist brigands and liberated the country through the prolonged arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and made his first historic public address at this stadium after his triumphal return home. The historic



stadium brought back to me memories of the historic day of 35 years ago.

It was right after liberation. The whole country was bubbling over with the joy of liberation. Stories about him were on the lips of everybody in the country.

In my village too people were fondly telling his legendary stories, longing to see him.

A glad news went round that a Pyongyang mass meeting was to be held to welcome his triumphal return home. This news also reached our village far away from Pyongyang.

I had wanted to see him and at this news I felt an irresistible desire to go to Pyongyang and see him myself. Of course, this thought was not confined to myself alone.

I took a Pyongyang-bound train, which was packed like sardines. People went by passenger or freight trains or walked a long way on foot. It seemed to me all fellow countrymen were going to Pyongyang.

At last October 14, 1945, came. Every street and alley of Pyongyang were crowded with people going to the meeting place (the present Moranbong Stadium). I found myself among them.

The meeting place was packed to capacity with over 100,000 people. Even the Ulmil-dae and Choesung-dae Pavilions and peaks of Moran Hill were whitened with people.

Everybody tried to get closer to the rostrum to see the great General better. So did I.

The great General arrived at the meeting place at one o'clock in the afternoon. Instantly rousing cheers burst forth shaking the meeting place.

How long they had looked forward to seeing him! At his sight, I, choked with tears, only skipped about for joy.

People shouted again and again "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice jumping and hugging each other.

All their eyes were wet with tears of joy. Nearly half a century they had suffered under Japanese imperialist colonial rule!

It was quite natural that they should shed tears of gratitude and joy. They had looked up to General Kim Il Sung as the liberator who would save the country and the nation in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule. The legendary hero of the anti-Japanese war had now returned home in triumph and they were welcoming him. He raised his hand high and responded to the fervent cheers of the crowds with a smile like the rays of the sun.

Soon he started his historic speech on his return home. He said:

"The 30 million people of Korea groaning under the barbaric colonial rule of Japanese imperialism have been restored to freedom and liberation by smashing the fetters of colonial bondage and, having emerged from their dark life, have entered on a wide avenue leading to a new life."

People indelibly engraved every word of his speech on their memory.

In his speech he indicated clearly the path new Korea should follow and called upon the entire people to firmly unite to build an independent sovereign and democratic state.

When he concluded his speech, the meeting place again rang with deafening cheers. The great General, whom they had seen

even in their dreams! Now he was with them and he taught how to build a new country.

So their joy knew no bounds.

His sonorous voice of that day seems to still ring in my ears.

Thirty-five years have passed since then.

During the period we have worked upholding the banner unfurled by him that day for building a new country.

As a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, we had no factory worthy of note, but now modern factories stand like forests and our powerful Juche industry enables us to produce whatever we want to.

Today when the whole world suffers from the cold front we reap bumper harvest every year thanks to the Juche methods of farming worked out by the great leader.

I, who was then a young worker, graduated from a college and became an assistant doctor and a dean at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, a technical personnel-training centre, under our socialist system where everybody studies to his heart's content and develops his talents to the full as the master of the country. My sons and daughters also graduated from colleges and are devoting themselves to socialist construction.

Indeed, our country made rapid progress and so did I.

All this is unthinkable apart from that historic day when the great leader showed our people the way to build a new country.

That is why with a grateful heart I often visit the meeting place where we saw the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time and feel an infinite pride in living and making revolution under him, great sun of the nation.

Kim Ung Pung,
Dean of Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute

Rich Village—Ryongchon-ri

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairy-land."

The Ryongchon Cooperative Farm is situated on the east coast, a little away from the port city, Wonsan, to the southeast.

The village is surrounded by hills planted with fruit trees including persimmon, with a broad expanse of the blue sea before it. Two or three-storied cosy dwelling houses stand in rows. In front a brook flows and a vast plain crisscrossed with irrigation canals is linked with the Anbyon Plain with the Namdae-chon River in between.

This modern farm village, favoured with a fertile plain, is a perfect picture.

Early October 1961, the great leader visited this village again, while giving on-the-spot guidance to the work in different branches of the national economy in Kangwon Province.

During the three-year Fatherland Liberation War the village was severely destroyed

by the barbarous US imperialists. After the war villagers' living conditions were improving daily as a result of agricultural cooperation. But their living standard was not high at that time.

The fatherly leader sat knee to knee with the village peasants and consulted farming with them. He said that they should make fields fertile and raise per-hectare harvest and diversify farming, planting orchards and breeding animals in a big way, so as to increase grain output and cash income. And he kindly taught how to do so.

He said that it was his lifelong desire to make the peasants work with ease and live well.

Even after that, he took measures to provide this farm with plenty of fertilizers and feed and preferentially sent tractors, trucks and modern farm machines to help it to fulfil well the tasks of the technical revolution set by the Rural Theses. He sent many discharged soldiers to play the leading role at this farm. He also sent many times able agronomists and books for scientific and

technical farming.

The farm seethed with glorious and worthy labour efforts to carry into reality his far-reaching plan for rural construction.

Within a little more than a year over 300 comfortable dwelling houses, schools, hospital, shop and public service facilities were built at state expense.

Along the seashore a more than 20 km-long windbreak appeared and some dozen hills were planted with orchards.

In the past the plain was hit so hard by drought and flood that even birds refused to nest. But today it yields bumper crops every year.

Until 1960 the farm's per-hectare rice output was 2.3 tons and maize 0.6 ton. But last year it produced 7.2 tons of rice and 7.6 tons of maize per hectare.

This rapid growth in grain production owed to the technical revolution and the Juche methods of farming.

More than 40 tractors and trucks and scores of up-to-date farm machines do many kinds of hard operations from ploughing to thrashing for peasants at this farm.

Over 80 agro-technicians who finished the college and specialized school course are working at this farm and the number of technical personnel is increasing yearly, bringing about a radical qualitative change in manpower composition.

It also achieved great successes in diversifying farming as taught by the great leader.

It harvests over 180 tons of fruits every year—persimmon, apple, peach and so on, and steadily increases its production of meat and eggs on a firm basis.

Its fishery sub-workteam catches much fish with many engine boats for the farmers.

Besides, the output of vegetables and industrial crops rose remarkably.



Farmers are acquiring agricultural science and technology

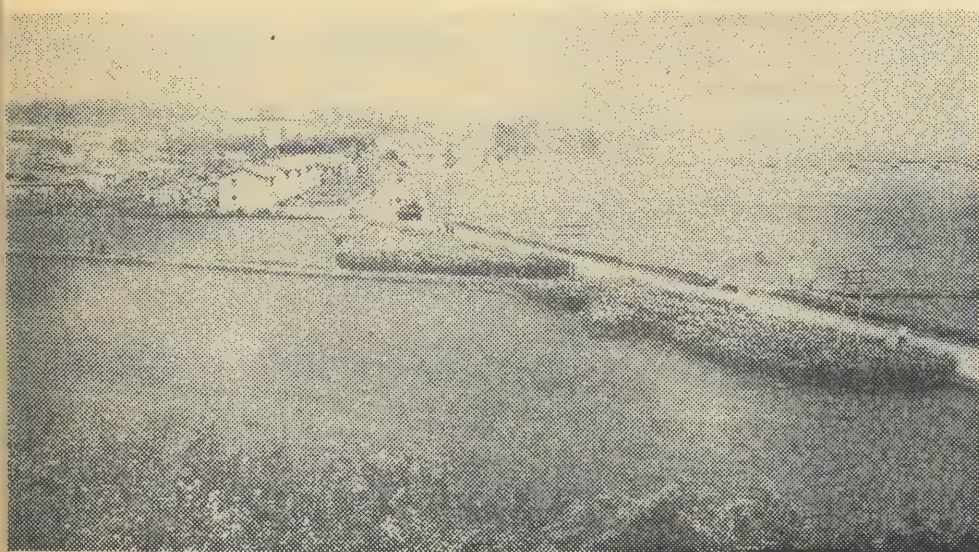
As seen above, the farmers earn much cash income from diversified farming every year.

In 1979 the farm's per-household grain and cash incomes increased 3.2 times and 5.2 times respectively as against 1960.

Today the farmers here enjoy as modern and affluent a life as urbanites.

The Ryongchon village at the foot of the hills, with beautiful, fragrant fruit-tree flowers in full bloom in spring and with fields waving with golden ears in autumn, is a socialist paradise on the earth.

According to the farm's management board chairman, a foreign delegation, after the visit of the cultural establishments and dwelling houses, expressed their envy, saying that Korea's farm villages are all beautiful and the peasants live well.



Part of the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm



This Is How We Did

Irrigation in Korea (2)

We owe our success in irrigation to our Party which set forth a correct policy of irrigation suited to the concrete conditions of our country and wisely led our people to implement it at each stage of national economic development.

To Spread Irrigation Networks All Over the Country

In order to spread irrigation networks all over the country, our Party set out the policy of combining large-scale irrigation projects with medium- and small-scale ones and carried it out in an all-state and all-people campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our Party has directed its efforts to irrigation since immediately after liberation and, particularly, with the co-operativization of agriculture, carried on irrigation projects and forest and water conservation vigorously in an all-state and all-people campaign."**

Irrigation is a tremendous task to remake nature and a great work for the eternal prosperity of the country and the permanent welfare of the people.

So this work cannot be done only with the efforts of peasants. It can be successful only with the powerful material and technical support of the state and industry and the labour aid of all people.

In order to settle the problem of water for

agriculture our Party directed efforts to irrigation since immediately after liberation. Particularly, with agriculture cooperated and the foundation of independent national industry laid it carried on irrigation work more vigorously in an all-state and all-people drive.

Large-scale irrigation projects require large investments of labour, materials and funds and complex techniques and take a long time. But medium- and small-scale ones can be carried out in different places and completed in a short time with small investments of manpower, funds and materials.

The combination of large-scale with medium- and small-scale irrigation projects enabled us to complete irrigation in a short time.

Effective use of all water sources, big and small, was especially important in accelerated irrigation because not all farmlands are near rivers, the main source of irrigation water.

What was important in irrigation was that the state undertook large-scale irrigation projects and cooperative farms medium- and small-scale ones. As the state undertook large-scale irrigation projects, we could successfully secure a huge amount of materials and funds and solve complex technical problems and carry out intensively and complete them in a short time with modern machines and techniques.

According to the policy set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his Rural Theses, a measure was taken to carry out even medium- and small-scale projects at state expense from 1964. Under its unified

plan the state supplied materials and gave technical guidance in irrigation projects without regard to the economic and financial foundations of cooperative farms, so that the cooperative farms could carry out medium- and small-scale irrigation projects extensively.

It was also important in irrigation to decide the order of priority in irrigation projects.

The correct decision of the order was essential to the enhancement of the speed of irrigation and the effect of investment.

Our Party adopted a principle of giving precedence to those projects of great importance for the grain production of the country and of high effect of investment and pushed forward irrigation projects according to annual and long-term plans on that principle. At the same time it raised the level of mechanization and steadily lowered the cost of projects.

In this way we markedly expanded the irrigated area in a brief time and brought about a rapid growth of agricultural production.

Another important thing in accelerating irrigation and heightening its effect was that we correctly decided the main direction of irrigation suited to concrete regional conditions.

We laid emphasis on irrigation projects in the west coastal area and on forest and water conservation in the east coastal area.

The east coastal area has a number of distinctive features in physiographical and climatic conditions and the distribution of crops. The west coastal area had vast lands convertible into paddy fields and was rich in water sources including many slowly-flowing rivers and streams.

So we concentrated efforts on irrigation projects in the west coastal region and combined the projects with forest and water conservation, and thus considerably expanded the paddy-field area in a short time and ra-

pidly increased the grain production of the country.

The east coastal area is mountainous and steeply inclined toward the seaside and abounds in valleys. So slight rain caused landslide and flood, damaging farmlands and crops. It was therefore important to protect farmlands and crops rather from flood than from drought.

So we laid stress on forest and water conservation and combined it with irrigation work.

Expansion and Consolidation of Results of Irrigation

Our Party set it as an important task to expand and consolidate the results of irrigation and fulfilled it in an all-state, all-people movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our task ahead is to consolidate and further expand the successes already achieved in irrigation so that we can always reap bumper crops, regardless of drought or flood."**

Irrigation in our country progressed very rapidly. This urgently required us to consolidate and further expand the results of irrigation.

It was important here to set up irrigation administration offices and raise their role.

This office is a state agricultural enterprise serving agricultural production with water and a centre of irrigation.

It is a service enterprise whose duty is to secure and supply water according to plans and look after irrigation facilities.

In order to strengthen irrigation administration offices, our Party staffed them with able technical personnel and paid deep attention to the enhancement of their technical level. It also reorganized their management system and placed them under the direct control of

the county cooperative farm management committee (a specialized state organ of agricultural guidance which plays the leading role in our agricultural guidance system and maintains a unified control over the agro-technicians in the county and over such state enterprises in the service of agriculture as the farm-machine stations, irrigation administration offices and farm implement factories and directs the cooperative farms by the industrial method of management), and took measures to improve their guidance.

It was important in consolidating and expanding the achievements of irrigation to repair and reinforce the existing irrigation works and effectively use them.

We surveyed and registered all the existing irrigation facilities, repaired and put them in good order and added necessary structures and equipment to them according to scientific plans so as to prevent the loss of water on the way to the fields and give full play to their capacity.

We also extensively carried out projects to drain fields of rain water.

There is a heavy rain in summer every year in our country and downpour is frequently caused by the abnormal weather. Unless fields were drained of rain water promptly, it might affect the harvest of crops.

We therefore established drainage facilities and prevented rain water damages, thus expanding the achievements of irrigation and putting agricultural production on a firmer basis.

Another important measure taken to consolidate and expand the achievements of irrigation was to introduce irrigation in dry fields through effective use of the existing irrigation facilities.

There are more dry fields than rice paddies in our country. So the irrigation of dry fields was of great import in strengthening the foun-

dation of agricultural production and completing irrigation.

We dug many water pockets, increased pumping machines and equipment, readjusted lands and waterways, cut many more branch waterways and interlinked irrigation systems to one another so as to reuse water.

Thus water was led into dry fields as well as paddyfields to consolidate and expand the achievements of irrigation and use them more effectively.

Wide introduction of sprinkler irrigation was of special importance in dry-field irrigation.

It rendered it possible to save much manpower in leading water into fields and provide good conditions for the growth of crops and make farming more intensive.

Improvement of water control was also important in consolidating and expanding the achievements of irrigation.

Water control is a technical process. Without scientific water control success in irrigation cannot be expected.

Our Party established a system of water supply control to raise the utilization of water and prevent its waste.

This system is the only control system to place under its unified control all irrigation facilities and water within a given irrigation system, supply water to fields according to its sole orders and scientific plans and control the use of water.

Irrigation systems as technical means are distributed in broad irrigated areas and linked with long waterways.

If irrigation facilities and water are randomly used by individual farms disorder and confusion may be created.

This needed the system of water supply control. This system directed by the state agricultural guidance organ had a permanent staff of a few workers with the chief engineer

of the irrigation administration office as the water supply controller and the water controllers of workteams of the irrigation administration office and those of reservoirs, pumping stations and other irrigation facilities were also assigned to this system. Keepers of reservoirs, pumping machine operators, pond keepers and water regulators serving water supply in a given district belonged to workteams of the irrigation administration office. Cooperative farms had operators of pumping machines consigned and water controllers.

For the scientific operation of the system of water supply control the state agricultural guidance organ got the irrigation administration office to draw up correct yearly and seasonal water supply plan according to water pockets.

Water controllers and cooperative farms were informed of water supply plans so that cooperative farms could get well water supplied by the irrigation administration office according to plans.

According to water supply plans the water supply controller informed the cooperative farms getting water supply, keepers of reser-

voirs, pond keepers, water regulators, pumping machine operators and water controllers of the date of water supply, the hour of water reaching a given area and the volume of water supplied each time so that all links within the system of water supply control could be well coordinated.

The system of water supply control enabled us to put water control on a scientific footing and consolidate and expand the achievements of irrigation.

Our Party's policy of irrigation proved its correctness and vitality through practice.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we built after liberation thousands of big and small reservoirs including man-made lakes, ramified irrigation canals overflowing with life-giving water, pumping stations, drainage facilities, modern dry-field irrigation facilities, and tidewater control dikes and river banks preventing flood damages throughout the country in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus a brilliant history of irrigation started.

Kang Hyon Su



Longevity and Our Socialist System

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the Public Health Law, a brilliant application of the immortal Juche idea, in April. On its high rostrum it was proclaimed to the world that the average life span of our population was 73 years in 1976. This means that the life span of our people lengthened by 35 years as against the pre-liberation days or by one year annually after liberation. It took the advanced and civilized countries centuries to lengthen the average life expectancy of their population twice. But we did it only in over 30 years. So we can boast of it as a miracle.

But this miracle did not come of itself.

We owe this to the popular policy of our Party and state which value the working people and spare nothing for their health and lives.

Before liberation there were no hospitals to speak of even in big cities. But we made marked progress in medical service after liberation.

Before liberation the number of doctors was 0.5 for every 10,000 population and that of beds was 0.12 for every 1,000 population. At the end of 1979 the number of doctors and beds was 23.3 and 120 respectively for every 10,000 population and thus our country reached the level of the advanced countries.

Working people start their daily routine with morning exercises



The great leader taught that prophylactic medicine is socialist medicine. According to his policy we set up hospitals, clinics and hygienic posts everywhere people live and work—big cities, mountain villages, pelagic fishing fleets and underground pits of mines. All hospitals including factory and ri hospitals grow medicinal herbs and produce good herb medicines and tonics which are supplied free of charge to the working people. Medical workers conduct the devoted-service movement for the people's health and longevity.

But these few examples are not enough to explain why our people can live long in good health today.

They owe mainly to our best socialist system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is entirely because the socialist system of our country is superior and all the people live a happy life without any worries under this system that the average life span of our people has lengthened."

Under the socialist system of our Republic established and directed by the great leader our people live happily with no worries about food, clothing and housing, and about education of their children and medical treatment. They do not even know the word tax.

Their minds are always free from worries and their lives are full of joy.

They, as the great leader said, can live long in good health because they are so happy.

Good life environments are created for working people and everything serves their material and cultural welfare.

Not only health agencies and medical workers but also the whole country and society pay attention to their health and longevity.

In building a factory or forming an urban block, primary attention is given to their



X-ray photographer is delighted with good results of his checkup

health and life environment. This is eloquently proved by the fact that there is no pollution in our country which splendidly carried out industrialization that is generally said to cause pollution.

The leading officials of our factories and enterprises value lives of workers above production and responsibly look after their health. There are workers looking after labour safety at all factories and workshops.

In our country diseases are prevented, doctors call on patients and public concern is devoted to cure a patient.

Here is a story. A compatriot returned home from Japan without having her eyes cured.

Back in the socialist homeland she was so happy that she paid little attention to her failing sight.

One day she misstepped on the stairs. A stranger saw her and informed the doctor in her charge of it. And this was reported to the county hospital and then the provincial hospital. Thus she had her eyes cured.

"Even famous doctors in Japan could not

cure my eyes. But the homeland restored me to my sight with motherly affection. Words fail me to express my thanks to it," said she, shedding tears of gratitude. This is not the case with her alone.

Because they had not their country and government during Japanese imperialist colonial rule, many people died of diseases without applying a dose of medicine.

That is why our people always link today's happiness with the sagacious guidance and deep concern of the great leader who thrashed out today's public health system and introduced free medical service in the guerrilla bases in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has taken all measures to promote their health since liberation.

In the difficult period of peaceful construction of democratic Korea right after liberation he saw to it that hospitals and anti-epidemic institutes were established with large state investments. He took a historic measure to introduce universal free medical service in our country on January 1, 1953, during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War.

Such a measure was taken not because our country had a developed economy, science and technique and much money.

The great leader regarded the war against the US imperialist aggressors and the revolution and construction as the work for the people.

That was why he introduced universal free medical service in the grim days of the war deciding the fate of the fatherland and did not spare the wealth of the country for the people's health and longevity in the difficult days of postwar reconstruction and the full-significant period of socialist construction.

Under his wise leadership and tender care the grateful socialist system, a paradise, has been set up in this land where all people live long in good health happily free from worries about food, clothing, housing, job, education and debt.

Our people therefore sing of their grateful socialist system making them live long in good health, regarding 60 as their youth and 90 as their retirement age and do their best to further consolidate it.

Hygienic propaganda at a production site



Powerful Driving Force for the Remoulding of Ideology

An all-people movement is afoot in our country to follow the examples of unsung heroes, Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon, Pak Yong Chol and Chang Jae San.

As is known, researcher Paek Sol Hui of the Botanical Institute under the Academy of Sciences and director Kim Sang Ryon of a farm under the Academy of Agricultural Science did energetic research work from the firm Juche position as taught by the great leader and succeeded in producing new good varieties of crops; and Pak Yong Chol, chair head of the Kanggye Communist College, made a great innovation in casting, upholding our Party's policy of technical revolution; and Chang Jae San, secretary of the primary Party organization of the October 7 Cooperative Farm in Songchon County, led people to be loyal to the great leader and the Party and actively helped Paek Sol Hui and other scientists in their research work by thoroughly applying the revolutionary method of work in Party work, and thus showed how a Party official should work.

They did their best for the Party and the leader and attained great successes in their work.

Their worthy struggle and brilliant feats touch the people's hearts and the movement to follow their examples is now gaining momentum.

This movement represents a fine way to successfully solve the problem of remoulding man, the most difficult and important task in building socialism and communism.

The course of building socialism and communism is that of remoulding and educating people to be communists. Unless the working people, the masters of the revolution and construction, are remoulded it is

impossible to successfully carry out the difficult and complex task of changing society and remaking nature. This historic task can be settled splendidly only through the mass movement for remoulding ideology under the leadership of the working-class party.

The said movement is a mass ideological-remoulding movement.

It is because this movement makes it possible to train all working people into revolutionaries who know well that they are masters of the revolution and who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A real upswing in the labour of the masses and real mass heroism in socialist construction will be possible only when the broad sections of the working people are armed firmly with the spirit of faithful service to the Party and the revolution and with the spirit of devotion to the struggle for the country and the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., III, p. 96.)

Rearing all members of society to be real revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the Party and the leader is a question of key importance in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The unsung heroes are revolutionaries of Juche type with the noblest fidelity to the great leader and the Party.

Their ideological and spiritual feature is that they regard the fidelity to the great leader as their first life, viewing the world by the philosophical theory of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

They displayed peerless devotion and self-sacrifice in implementing the Party policy, firmly believing only in the great leader and the Party. They did their utmost to implement

the great leader's instructions and give him joy, not seeking glory or reward and whether people recognize them or not.

It is their perfectly pure loyalty that moves people so deeply.

To be boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party is the revolutionary duty and noble task of our people. All the working people can be real revolutionaries only when they learn from the said heroes how to live and fight for the great leader and the Party and work and live like them.

The movement to follow the examples of unsung heroes mightily promotes the ideological-remoulding movement also because it uses the powerful method of influence by positive example.

Influencing people by positive example is the best method of making the ideological remoulding work that of the masses themselves.

The main method of mass education after the establishment of the socialist system is influencing people by positive example. This is the most active method of ideological remoulding which accords with the nature of this system.

Under socialism the working people are masters of everything and everything serves them.

For the community of their goals and interests they, free from exploitation and oppression, value the interests of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people above their personal interests and devote themselves to the work for society and collective. Therefore, in this society positive examples are set one after another and the positive prevails.

So positive examples spread throughout society with a great influence.

The positive, a criticism of the negative, enables people to overcome their negative and accept the new quickly in our society. People are deeply influenced by positive examples and find concrete ways to correct their negative.

We promoted the massive ideological remoulding movement in a way of highly praising and spreading the positive in every period of the revolution.

As a result, the ideological and moral qualities of the working people steadily im-

proved and they came to work faithfully for the great leader and the Party, the country and the people.

The movement to follow the examples of unsung heroes is a mass movement created at present time when a new historic march is made for patterning the whole society after the Juche idea, and it makes it possible to conduct the work of remoulding the ideology of the entire people at a very high level.

This movement enables us to closely combine ideological remoulding with practice.

Practice is a powerful means to train, educate and remould men in a revolutionary way. The working people become revolutionaries with indomitable fighting spirit and strong will through practical activities to implement the Party's line and policies.

Another ideological and spiritual feature of the unsung heroes is that they showed the example of loyalty not by words but success in their work.

Upholding the Party's intention, they explored new fields of science and technique and proved through practice the valuable truth that any fortress of science can be conquered if the Party policies are followed.

They overcame difficulties by themselves without the slightest vacillation or retreat to implement the great leader's instructions and their embodiment, the Party policies. Their spirit of self-reliance and hard work inspires all the working people to implement the Party policy to the end with an indomitable spirit without stating any reason, excuse and condition at all.

They not only carried out their revolutionary tasks with a high sense of responsibility but set an example of valuing the Party organizations and relying thoroughly on them in their life and work.

The movement to follow the examples of the unsung heroes will bring about a radical change in the ideological and spiritual qualities of people—ideological viewpoint, way of thinking, work attitude and method—and dynamically promote the ideological remoulding movement.

Li Gyong Sam

Dances of the Mansudae Art Troupe

A scene from "Snow Falls"





A scene from "Azaleas of the Fatherland"

A scene from "Winnowing Dance"



A scene from "Bumper Harvest of Apples"

A scene from "Twilight over Kangson"



Bumper Harvest Every Year

Rice harvest is in full swing



Maize crop is also quite excellent

35 Years with the Party



Dr. Li Sung Gi, a man of passion,
never knows senility in scientific pur-
suit (centre)

Labour Hero Chu Sang Su of the
Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex
stands at his post together with
young smelters today too (centre)



Labour Hero Yu Hyong Num (first from
right), an able pit manager of the
Ryongyang Mine



Labour Hero An Dal Su, chairman of the management board of the Sowon
Cooperative Farm in Pyoksong County, trains young men to be masters of the
farm

Hero Han Nam Su firmly holding the steering gear
today too with the spirit as he displayed in ensuring
wartime transport through war flames





Captain Sin Chon Gil of the Wonsan Fishery Station, Merited Fisherman, comes back to the port with the flag of rich catch flying overhead



Ko Yong Suk, the first Labour Heroine at the Pyongyang Textile Combine, is a kind helper to the young weavers



ON THE JUCHE IDEA

Juche Idea—Scientific World Outlook Based on Human Independence

(Article by Yoshii Yukio, member of the Izumiotsu Japan-Korea Friendship Study Society in Osaka, carried in the 12th issue of the Japanese magazine "Study of Kimilsungism")

Preface

The Juche idea is a scientific revolutionary idea based on the philosophical theory that "man is master of everything and decides everything."

It is a great revolutionary idea which sees man's dignity in his independent spirit of liberating himself from all forms of subjugation and remaking nature and society purposefully as he wishes and demands and which scientifically defines man's position and role in the world and asks us to do everything, regarding man as the central factor and relying on people's strength.

It is a thoroughly original revolutionary idea which clarifies that one is the master of one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny, in reflection of the age-old desire of hundreds of millions of people who suffered exploitation and oppression, their dignity trampled underfoot, in the past.

Today hundreds of millions of people in Japan and the rest of the world want to live independently. The progressive people in Japan and the rest of the world wish to do all things, making the popular masses the central factor and letting them play their creative role. The present age is the era of independence in which the popular masses have risen up for independence on a world-wide scale.

The Juche idea is a scientific revolutionary idea which, fully reflecting the requirements of our age, firmly upholds independence of man and defines the popular masses as masters of the revolution and steadily enhances their position and role. That is why this idea is now rapidly spreading in

Japan and many other countries of the world, displaying its great vitality in actual life and struggle.

Because it firmly defends their independence the popular masses readily accept the Juche idea. No forces can prevent its study and spread. This is clearly testified by the study and spread of the Juche idea at home and abroad in recent years.

The Juche idea also exerts a great influence upon the labour and democratic movements in Japan, clarifies what is most important in the struggle for democracy and socialism in Japan, what is the starting point of struggles and who are the centre of unity and play a great role in waging a struggle relying on the popular masses. We can say this with confidence and pride.

The Japanese students of the Juche idea studied deeply the Juche idea in connection with the national conditions of Japan and were convinced of the correctness of the man-centered idea, and are vigorously fighting to build an independent and democratic Japan, demanding unity and progress instead of division and conservatism.

As a result, real unity and cohesion has been realized to uphold the independence of the popular masses where there are such students. This is a stark reality.

1. Founding of Juche Idea—Revolutionary Turning Point in History of Human Philosophical Thought

1) Mankind Sought Long for an Answer to Human Destiny

What has human thought been after ever since human appearance on the earth? They have been things directly related to human destiny—freedom, love, human life, happiness and so on.

For thousands of years since their appearance in the historical scene men have been eager to know what decides their destiny—themselves, supernatural being or an absolute being like "God." In other words, what is freedom and love, real human life and happiness, where lies the power with which to win them and shape their destiny, and how to extricate themselves from all manner of restraints and hew out their own destiny—these have been and are the most universal and realistic questions of mankind.

Man thinks of everything in connection with his own destiny. This is clear from his world outlook.

Those who think their freedom and happiness and even their destiny are decided by money, barter human dignity for money, make money the starting point of their world outlook and try to control human destiny by money, that is, see the world by money and try to remould it with money. We call theirs the world outlook of the capitalist class.

On the other hand, those who believe that "God" shapes their own destiny go down on knees before "God", turn to it for their freedom and happiness and view and try to remake the world with "God" as the central factor. This is the religious world outlook and none other than capitalist world outlook.

The working masses who remade and remake and will remake nature by their labour believe that they are the masters of their own destiny and have the capacity for shaping their own destiny, regard man as the most powerful being in the world, view and try to reshape the world with man as the central factor. It is the world outlook of the working class.

The basis of all the world outlooks is to expound the question of what decides human destiny, the human destiny problem.

All movements of men are directly connected with hewing out their own destiny.

For instance, the labour movement is for the working class to hew out its destiny independently.

There is no movement of man which does

not concern his destiny such as freedom and happiness.

Sciences are also brought into being and developed to improve human destiny.

The essence of things and phenomena and general features of movements in the objective world cannot attract men's attention nor give rise to a science if they have no direct or indirect bearings upon their destiny. It is also man who explores each branch of science.

As seen above, mankind have tried to win freedom and love, dignified life and happiness and solve the problems arising from improving their own destiny for thousands of years. Philosophy was born to elucidate such problems.

2) Great Juche Idea Proposes Human Destiny Problem as Fundamental Problem of Philosophy

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 253.)

The basis of world outlook—what is the central factor in the world and what should be relied on in remaking it—is decided by how to answer the question of what controls the human destiny.

Those who regard money as the controller of human destiny see the world by money and those who take "God" for the shaper of human destiny view the world with "God" as the central factor. Only when it is clarified that man decides his destiny, people come to view the world and society with themselves as the central factor and remake them for themselves.

In the last analysis, it is a most scientific world outlook that man decides his own destiny. It signifies a revolutionary turn in human philosophical thought.

When man, dependent on the objective world in many respects, was not free from natural and social restraints, he thought that the master of his destiny was something

supernatural or an absolute being like "God".

For instance, when man was not strong enough to conquer and remake nature, he could not protect himself from the blind elements and feared them and thought that something supernatural controlled his destiny.

In the historical stages during which sciences could not clarify the origin and evolution of the world, man thought that "God" created the world and controlled his destiny. So the then ruling classes used "God" to maintain their rule. The Japanese myth says that the creator of Japan and the rest of the world is "God" and Japan is a "divine land." The rulers said that people mobilized for the aggressive war were "subjects of the Empire" dedicated to the "sacred war" and forced them to violate the sovereignty of other countries, laying down their lives as cannon fodder for the rulers. It is not only the case of Japan. The "Genesis of the Old Testament" also glorifies "God" as the creator of the world.

However, as he became more independent, man began to realize gradually that the master of his destiny was not something supernatural or an absolute being like "God" but himself, a most developed, powerful and precious being in the world.

Through his prolonged struggle for independence, man has remade nature and society purposefully as he wished and required and enhanced his dominant position in the world and his decisive role in the development of the world. This process enabled man to realize that he is none other than the master of his own destiny and he can control and remake the world. It was also a course of human emancipation in which man hews out his own destiny with his own strength, holding it in his own hands.

Human history is a course of man's fight to realize the age-old desire for independent life, a history of man's struggle to win independence—to dominate and remake nature and society to become the master of his own destiny. In other words, through labour to remake nature and revolutionary struggle to transform society, man has liberated himself from the fetters of nature and society and enhanced his independence. Scientific

and technical progress and the rise in cultural levels including ideology were also brought about by labour and revolutionary struggle. They are an expression of human independence.

History of human struggle to remake nature and society and develop science and technology and culture to attain full human emancipation came to discover its most systematic law of development in the proposition of independence that "one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny." The same is true of philosophy, a science dealing with all things and phenomena in the world including nature, society and man, the fundamental features of its change and development, and the process of cognizing the world and the methods of transforming it.

Philosophy is also a science pursued by man. It was brought into being from the need of man's life to hew out his destiny. It was developed through labour to remake nature and revolutionary struggle to transform society. So there can be no philosophy apart from man and life. If any, it is a philosophy of no vitality.

The mission of philosophy is to give a full answer to the question of man's destiny and help him hew out his destiny by clarifying the world, the main features of its change and development and the methods of remaking it. This is clear also from the process of individual's growth.

In their puberty people come to think, though simply, of freedom and love, life and death, and human life and happiness which are directly connected with their destiny. It is in this period of life that they are faced with problems directly connected with their own destiny and their world outlook begins to form. They strive to remake life environments to hew out their destiny. Philosophy can accomplish its mission only when it gives an answer to all questions directly connected with human destiny, the problem of everyone's concern.

As seen above, the Juche idea is a totally original revolutionary idea which affords a full reply to the simplest but essential question about human destiny raised by mankind for thousands of years.

It reflects the age-old desire of hundreds of millions of popular masses for an independent and creative life and proves a decisive ideological basis for the humiliated and oppressed people to achieve their national and class liberation, hew out their destiny independently and become the masters of history.

Thus it has become a great idea which explored the main current in the history of philosophical thought, raising the destiny of man, popular masses, as the fundamental problem of philosophy.

The Juche idea guarantees a complete identity of theory and practice since it was fathered and developed, out of the need of the popular masses' life, through actual struggle to hew out their destiny.

It is also an idea of epoch-making significance which, offering as a premise the elucidation of man made by the preceding revolutionary idea defining man as a "social being", clarifies for the first time in history that what is essential and decisive in man's existence and life is independence.

The Juche idea expounds scientifically for the first time the correlations established between man and his surrounding world at any time and place in the course of human life, that is, man's position and role in the world, and thus gives a most correct view of nature and society and a powerful weapon with which to cognize and remake the world.

For that reason, the founding of the Juche idea marks a revolutionary turning point in the history of human philosophical thought.

3) The Juche Idea Is an Idea of Worldwide Significance and President Kim Il Sung Is a Thinker and Theorist of Worldwide Fame

The present time is the era of independence.

Ours is the age of independence when the people, once humiliated, oppressed and dominated by big powers, have emerged as masters of the world and hew out their destiny independently and creatively.

Today peoples of many countries on the globe demand independence and fight against all manner of subjugation. None

want to live under other's yoke, no nation tolerates others to violate its independence. Not only peoples of the socialist countries and the third-world countries but those in capitalist countries call for independence. The world people demand independence and many countries follow the road of independence. It is the main trend of our age no force on earth can stem.

In our age, unlike in the preceding one, not a few countries but the majority of the countries in the world, and not a few classes but the sweeping majority of the popular masses including the working class, demand independence and hew out their destiny independently. Our era badly needed the creation of an independence-based idea of global significance.

President Kim Il Sung analyzed and summed up the historic experience of the Korean revolution, and fathered the Juche idea that the masses of people are masters of the revolution and the work of construction and they are also the motive forces of the revolution and the work of construction, in the course of exploring the arduous revolutionary path, and developed and enriched the idea through the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work.

The Juche idea was founded by President Kim Il Sung out of the need of the indescribably hard Korean revolution and on the basis of its experience.

The Juche idea asking us to regard man as the central factor and do things relying on the popular masses also fully accords with the aspiration of the world people for independence. That is why the Juche idea is spread today in a hundred and scores of countries in the world, displaying its vitality as a worldwide idea in each country.

Destiny of each country should be decided by its own people independently. The Juche idea demands that one should attach primary importance to the revolution of one's own country in thinking and deed. It shows clearly that the Juche idea requires man to subordinate his thinking and action, revolution and construction to his independence.

Japan's road must be cleared by the Japanese people themselves. It is a requirement of the Japanese people and a path indicated

Cooked Millet for New Year

General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, stationed the north Manchurian expeditionary unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army near Guandi, Emu County, a few days before the New Year of 1936.

The local people were delighted to have an opportunity to see the New Year in with the General. Though they were poor, each and all planned to kill a pig and prepare rice cakes and wine.

An old man said to the General:

"There is saying that a pleasant day is the day on which one greets a distinguished

guest. The day you came, General Kim Il Sung, is the first auspicious day in my whole life, and it is so for all our villagers.

"The New Year comes days later. Every family plans to arrange a feast to celebrate the New Year holiday with you, the General. I, too, would like you to celebrate the New Year holiday with us villagers...!"

The villagers' sincere welcome delighted the guerrillas. The guerrillas felt almost as if they were celebrating the New Year with their own folks at home. They gave a helping hand

by the Juche idea. The Japanese people, the master, must make the Japanese revolution by themselves and solve all problems arising from the revolution and construction with their own strength and judgment in conformity with the actual conditions of Japan.

In Japan the Juche idea must be studied and spread in a creative way so as to thoroughly establish Juche among the Japanese people, meet their aspiration and demand and suit the specific conditions of Japan. We do so now as required by the Juche idea. The more deeply one studies the Juche idea, the more deeply one thinks of one's country and the stronger desire one feels to serve one's fellow countrymen and strive for their unity. This also shows the correctness of the Juche idea.

Great thought is unthinkable apart from its father. It is especially so in the case of the Juche idea that fully reflects the aspiration and demand of the world's people for

an independent life. Its father President Kim Il Sung is an incarnation of the Juche idea vindicating independence of the working class and nations, and as a man of great love and popular qualities, he is the prototype of liberated man of a new type.

He is a Korean, the leader of Korea, the cradle of Juche, and the thinker and theorist of worldwide fame blazing the trail for the era of independence. It is natural and an expression of our simple and lofty feeling that we should respect the great founder of the independence-centered Juche idea which conforms with the world people's aspiration and demand and the trend of our age.

Ideology and sentiment cannot be forced upon us by others but we have them by ourselves. Respect for other cannot be forced upon us. We have such feeling by ourselves. No one can prevent us from doing so as long as it is just.

(To Be Continued)

to the villagers and got up a concert for the holiday. The whole village was in a holiday mood.

The General personally looked round the village on the New Year's Eve. He met the villagers and set out to find out what their position was for food and clothing.

After making a round, the General gave an urgent order that the unit should get ready for march.

"What's happened?"

"Has the enemy been sighted?"

Thinking thus, the guerrillas made preparations for the march. Presently the unit was ordered to leave the village. The villagers were very sorry to see the unit go. Holding the guerrillas' hands, they walked with them far to the edge of the village. They said that since it was an affair of the army, they were helpless but asked why they were leaving the village on New Year's Eve.

Darkness fell, when the unit reached the deep forest at Huangnihezi.

The General ordered the unit to make camp.

When the camping preparations were made, the General came out to a camp fire and sat face to face with his men. He looked round them with tender eyes and said in a lowering voice:

"Holidays are always pleasant, and naturally everyone wants to wear good clothes and eat nice food, and to talk to each other tenderly. But how many people can enjoy holiday such way, while there are Japanese imperialists and landlords in our Korea and northeast China?"

"Have a look, first, at the conditions in which the villagers live near Guandi, where we were stationed today. Is anyone well off there except a few landlords? Most of the villagers have no decent clothes to wear nor

have they decent food right now. Tomorrow is the New Year's Day. But many children have got no new clothes and many old men cannot afford even a cup of wine on New Year's morn. Some villagers have already run out of provisions and will not even have gruel. Many people went to the landlords to borrow a little sorghum and panic grain only to be humiliated and come back with empty sacks.

"And now the villagers wanted to kill pigs, make stuffed buns and buy wine for us. We must think over this. It is true that they sincerely support us, want to help and celebrate the holiday with us and give us delicious food to eat. But how can we accept? Can we eat their food and enjoy the holiday, though we know some of them lack food for their immediate needs? Our one-day stay would bring a heavy burden to the villagers."

The General's earnest lesson gave each of the guerrillas food for thought.

The General went on with his talk. Soon the New Year dawned and breakfast was prepared, a simple dish of millet.

Looking round his men, the General said:

"The food we now eat ringing out an eventful year of victories and ushering in another year is spoonfuls of cooked millet. But it is like a rich, delicious food for us. We struggle for the liberation of our country and to build a new society, enjoying the love of the people everywhere we go. So, how can we measure our lives by the food we eat?... There will be many holidays and happy New Year days for us to celebrate with the people in the liberated homeland in the future. We should fight on without losing our conviction."

With a bright smile all over his face, the General and his men had the first meal of a significant New Year of struggle.



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (4)

Changing Look of Island Village

There is a big green island south of the Cholsan peninsula. It is Sinmi Island, the biggest in the northwestern coastal sea.

We left for this island of Sonchon County. Our bus ran southward along a road through a golden-ear waving vast plain edged with hills.

Greeting the historic Sixth Congress of our Party, the farmers yielded the richest-ever harvest and the autumn fields gladdened our hearts.

Sinmi Island is nearly 40 km away from the county seat. The islanders had to have a great trouble to come to and from the county seat in olden times.

But today there are regular bus and fer-

ry boat services and round trip takes only one day.

Inside the bus, fellow travellers were boasting of bumper crops in their own villages. An old man from Sinmi Island talked about rich fish catch, chiming in with them. Then the island life became the topic of lively conversation.

The bus arrived at the Sŏkhwa village, a seaside village. We got off the bus and made toward the pier to catch the ferry boat. When we landed on the island together with some islanders in my company, the old man called our attention, saying "That is our village."

The island village was picturesque.



Children in the island grow up happily, studying to their hearts' content



After the day's work

School buildings, nurseries and kindergartens, shops, the cooperative farm office, and rows of modern dwelling houses were enough to show the flowering life of the islanders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the whole of our countryside can be likened to a sleek horse."

Before liberation the island was known for lack of water. Even drinking water ran short in the dry season and the islanders had to carry it from the mainland. A small number of fishermen's families earned a bare living by catching fish in tiny boats. Fields were not many.

However, it changed beyond recognition today.

The islanders reclaimed tidelands into fertile fields whose one-year grain output is enough to feed them for over four years.

The village has a fishing workteam which catches fish with many modern motor boats all the year round. They catch flatfish, anchovy, *samchi* mackerel, yellow croaker, scabbard fish and other tasty fishes of several hundred tons every year for the islanders and the population in the county.

The islanders produce plenty of chestnut and apple and their stockbreeding with a firm foundation offers lots of meat and eggs.

A farm management worker said:

"We islanders don't envy anything in the

world. We are completely free from worries about food, clothing and housing. Every house is lighted by electricity and has water pipes laid and we can televue. We live as well as urbanites and plain dwellers."

We called at an islander's home. At the threshold the host was talking to somebody. With a chuckle, Chang, the old host, was saying: "What a wonderful world ours is! You urge a healthy man to get an injection!" He was saying to a nurse who came to give a preventive injection from the ri hospital.

All people live long in good health under our socialist system. There are medical service institutions everywhere people live and medical workers responsibly look after people's health.

This island, far removed from modern civilization in the past, has today two senior middle schools and a branch school. Students study to their hearts' content, going to school by bus sent by the fatherly leader and playing musical instruments sent by him as his gifts.

(Continued on page 62)



(Korea—A Lovely Land)

"Songdowon Beach in Hamhung"— Majon Pleasure Resort

There is a big beautiful pleasure resort on the east coast, near Hamhung, an industrial city.

This is the Majon Pleasure Resort called "Songdowon beach in Hamhung."

The Hamhung people came to call it so, because it lies near the city and it can be compared with the famous Songdowon beach in Wonsan, an ideal holiday resort, in size, beauty, facilities and other respects.

There is a sandy beach stretching along the seaside like the Songdowon beach in Wonsan. It is 70-100 metres wide and over

five kilometres long and bordered with a green pine wood spread with red wild roses. All these present a unique seaside scenery.

The sand of the beach is quite clean and fine and the sea water washing the beach is clear and blue.

The sea is not so deep and good for bathing in summer.

The green pines quiver in the refreshing breeze and the vast open sea adds to the beauty of the resort.

It was after the war that it was arranged into a noted pleasure resort.



Before the country's liberation pines here were a prey of the aggressive Japanese imperialist marauders' policy of plunder. During the last Fatherland Liberation War they were badly burnt by the barbarous bombing and shelling of the American imperialist aggressors. So, when the fire ceased in Korea the beach lay in a desolation. But it has now turned into an ideal pleasure resort for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...parks and pleasure grounds must be arranged well.

They serve as a good resting place for the working people and as a fine school giving youth and children live knowledge of nature and cultivating them in the spirit of loving their country and native places."

The great leader instructed to turn the beautiful Majon beach into a fine pleasure resort so that the working people and the rising generation could have a good rest, enjoying the beautiful natural scenery to their hearts' content. He visited here many times after the war, kindly taught how to build the resort, and saw that all conditions were provided for our working people to have a good rest.

More than 400,000 pines, hundreds of

(Continued from page 60)

Hearing the singing voices of the Juvenile Corps members growing up happily without envying anything in the world, we headed for the cooperative fields. Farmers were busy reaping the rich harvest, full of joy.

At a break one of the farmers told us: "Who could expect this in the past? I have seven kids, boys and girls. I did nothing to raise them, though. The state seasonally clothes, feeds and schools them. I have nothing to worry about now and only wish to work harder."

It is not only he who thinks so. All islanders share the same feeling with him. They are all grateful to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has enabled them to live as happily as town and plain dwellers.

thousands of wild roses, and other trees were planted here after the war to beautify the beach.

A big graceful oriental park with ponds, pavilions and rainbow bridges was created. There appeared many holiday home buildings in the pine wood, a mess hall, welfare-service establishments, an open-air theatre, volleyball, basketball and table tennis courts, seesawing and swinging grounds, and other sports and play facilities.

The resort is also provided with hundreds of pleasure and rowing boats.

It is a comprehensive seaside resort which is divided into the bathing sections for adults and for students, the Juvenile Corps camp section and the holiday home section according to scenery and size. It attracts tens of thousands of people a day—working Hamhungites and people from other parts of the country.

The endless sandy beach, the green pine wood and the rest of the resort are always full of happy laughters of working people enjoying recreation to their hearts' content.

This typical seaside resort will be more beautiful under the loving care of our people.

Chong Bong Sik

After seeing the village, we climbed Mt. Unjong soaring high in the middle of the island. The mountain afforded a fine view of the picturesque sea. Wild geese were skimming over the immense horizon of the West Sea and islands and islets surrounded it like sentinels.

The mountain commanded the Cholsan peninsula and the vast rice fields of Sonchon County to the north. And to the south the Unjon and Yoldusamcholli plains were seen in the distance beyond the sea.

Under our eyes, in the tideland, a dyke was under construction to connect Sinmi Island to the mainland.

Derricks were busily working their strong jibs to pile up big concrete blocks in the waters. And tugboats were going to and fro towing barges. The dyke, when completed, will add another plain to our map.



SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (10)

4. GROWTH OF THE GUERRILLA RANKS AND THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE

Growth of the Guerrilla Army and Its Political and Military Consolidation

The ranks of the guerrilla army grew and strengthened rapidly.

The revolutionary youths who had been trained in various paramilitary organizations joined the guerrilla units in succession. Many young workers and peasants who had been seasoned and tested through diverse struggles in the enemy-controlled areas were also admitted into them. In June 1933, more than 150 workers of a mine in Badaogou, Yanji County, joined the guerrilla army at the same time. Youths from the homeland and various parts of Jiandao joined it one after another.

With the growth of the guerrilla ranks, a considerable attention was paid to the rigid maintenance of their purity. In those days, defending this purity acquired special importance because the enemy was making frantic efforts to infiltrate spies, subversive elements and saboteurs in them, resorting to every possible manoeuvre in an attempt to destroy

the guerrilla army. Therefore, in expanding the guerrilla ranks, the principle of careful selection, along with the voluntary principle, was observed.

In parallel with the constant reinforcement of the guerrilla ranks, there arose the important task of reinforcing them politically, ideologically, militarily and technically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "We endeavoured to ensure the organizational and ideological purity and unity of purpose of the anti-Japanese guerrilla ranks and equip all the guerrillas with the firm consciousness of Juche, ardent patriotism and warm revolutionary comradeship and voluntary discipline. Also, we improved the military equipment of the guerrilla army with weapons captured from the enemies in the course of incessant battles with them. We further expanded and developed the guerrilla ranks." (Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists, Eng. ed., p. 139.)

Political and ideological superiority is an intrinsic feature of the revolutionary army and the source of its indestructible might. Just for

this superiority a revolutionary army is able to destroy any numerically and technically superior enemy.

In order to strengthen the guerrilla army politically and ideologically and to consolidate the unity of ideology and purpose in its ranks, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as the most important task to firmly arm the guerrillas with the Juche idea and thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system within the ranks. Also he strove to equip the guerrillas with ardent patriotism, indomitable revolutionary spirit, warm revolutionary comradeship and voluntary discipline.

He also saw that the revolutionary trait of unity between men and officers and of unity between the army and the people was firmly established. This can be found only in the revolutionary army. Full development of it offered important condition conducive to strengthening the guerrilla army.

A revolutionary army can show greater political and ideological superiority when this superiority is combined with military and technical might.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures so that the guerrilla units could get powerful weapons as far as possible while possessing weapons and equipment suited to the guerrilla warfare. Since the guerrillas used diverse arms captured from the enemy he also got them to be well versed in all kinds of weapons and fully acquire the strategy and tactics of a revolutionary war.

He led all the officers and men to enhance their political, ideological, military and technical qualities so as to be well prepared for performance of the function of a higher grade. This is an important requirement for the qualitative growth of the revolutionary armed forces. This was a proper measure particularly under the conditions that the guerrilla army had an increasing number of recruits and

that its ranks and units expanded without letup.

With the thorough observance of the principle of building the revolutionary armed forces, the guerrilla army grew quickly in quality and quantity. The Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army grew into an invincible, powerful revolutionary armed force in the fierce battles with the enemy. The guerrilla ranks swelled rapidly, many fine military cadres and political workers with military experience and commanding ability grew up, and their armament and equipment also improved. It was now necessary to reorganize the military and organizational system of the guerrilla army.

The AJPGA was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in March 1934. Thus, divisions, regiments, companies, platoons and squads were organized systematically and all the guerrilla units came to be placed under a unified organizational system. This marked an important turning point in strengthening and developing the guerrilla army. With this reorganization, a system of unified command over many guerrilla units in different areas was firmly established, the Party's guidance to the activity of the guerrilla units was further improved and the armed struggle was expanded and developed still more. The People's Revolutionary Army extended its sphere of activity, dealing a greater blow to the enemy.

Arming of the Entire People in the Liberated Areas and the Fortification of These Areas

Alarmed at the rapid expansion and development of the armed struggle, the Japanese imperialists made frantic efforts to nip the guerrilla army and its bases in the bud.

In January 1933 a joint conference of the high-ranking officers of both the Japanese imperialist army and the Manchurian police was held at the Japanese General Consulate in

Jiandao to discuss about a large-scale "mopping-up" operation against the guerrilla base-liberated area along the Tuman-gang River.*

* At this conference the enemy screamed: "In view of the present situation of the public peace in Jiandao, the activities of the Korean communist bandits (so they called anti-Japanese guerrilla army insultingly—Quoter) are of far more serious consequence than the damages done by the bandits (Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units—Quoter) or the mounted bandits. It may be said that 90 per cent of public peace in Jiandao is successful only when they are put down." (Foreign Ministry Police Annals, the Volume on Jiandao, Japanese Foreign Ministry, SP 205, pp. 8392-93.)

The Japanese imperialists mobilized a large force and resorted to the "scorched-earth tactics" to burn down, kill and plunder all in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas and the "siege-and-attack operations" to envelop and attack the liberated areas for a long period. Besides, in order to cut the contacts between the guerrillas and the popular masses they set up "concentrated villages" and forced the inhabitants around the guerrilla bases-liberated areas into them and enforced the medieval system of collective watching. They pursued a total blockade policy toward guerrilla bases. They also mobilized all their espionage and hireling organizations and their propaganda machine to viciously carry out wrecking activities, sabotage and reactionary propaganda.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a positive policy for defending the guerrilla bases-liberated areas in the face of the enemy's frenzied "punitive" operations. What was essential in this policy was the arming of the entire people in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas and the fortification of the guerrilla zone and the skillful employment of the superb guerrilla tactics of combining the active defence with the attack on enemies from behind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the guerrilla zone we must not only

develop the guerrilla army politically and militarily; we must also expand and reinforce paramilitary organizations such as the Red Guards and the Children's Vanguard and arm everyone in defence of the guerrilla base." (On Juche in Our Revolution, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 25.)

In order to increase the defence power of the guerrilla bases-liberated areas in an all-round way, it was necessary to reinforce the guerrilla army and, at the same time, arm all the people in the guerrilla zone. Arming the people, especially youth and children in the guerrilla zone and training them militarily and technically acquired a great importance not only to the immediate defence of the guerrilla bases, but also to the systematic future growth and reinforcement of the guerrilla forces.

The most important thing in arming all the people in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas was to expand and strengthen the paramilitary organizations.

The members of the paramilitary organizations conducted military activities while participating in production, so many people in the guerrilla zones could be enlisted in these organizations.

In the guerrilla zones various paramilitary organizations such as the Red Guards (the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps), the Children's Vanguard, the Youth Voluntary Army and the Shock Brigade were organized and expanded.

Continued intensification of politico-ideological education and military training among the members of the paramilitary organizations enabled them to successfully accomplish their duties in political, military and productive activities.*

* The newspaper Choson Ilbo issued at that time in Seoul said: "The communist guerrillas, even the children and women are versed in tactics. They fight the punitive forces with machine guns." (Choson Ilbo, September 28, 1933.)

In parallel with the arming of all the peo-

ple, the guerrilla zones were fortified so that the all-people defence system could display its invincible might.

Under the condition that the guerrilla bases-liberated areas were encircled by the enemy on all sides, fortification of a certain spot or an outpost alone fell short of fulfilling the mission of the defence of the guerrilla bases.

In consideration of these actual circumstances the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of accomplishing the all-round fortification of the guerrilla bases, putting the favourable natural and topographical features of the liberated areas to good use in combination with the artificial defence facilities.

In line with this policy the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the liberated areas dug trenches, communication trenches and firing dugouts everywhere and built a large number of obstacles and defence facilities against the enemy's attacks, taking advantage of natural and terrain features.

And a system of emergency mobilization was worked out and all measures for evacuating the old and infirm and children were taken so as to ensure high mobility in case of emergency.

In order to detect the movement of the enemy in good time and take necessary measures, a ramified network of watch was spread and an all-people system of guarding and warning was established.*

* With regard to the fact that their action plans could not but be exposed instantly by the close warning system set up in the guerrilla zones, the Japanese imperialists said: "Actions of the punitive forces themselves are a military secret, and it is a usual practice for them to advance and retreat with agility and deal surprise blows to the enemy. But here the enemy keeps a cleverly-wrought intelligence network and watching and guarding are particularly strict in and around the guerrilla bases. They are on the constant alert, signalling with blank shots, beacons as well as red and white flags." (*Secret Service Police Bulletin*, No. 2, Public Security Section, Police Affairs Bureau, Government-General of Korea, p. 220.)

An all-people defence system was thus firmly established in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas, and this provided a sure guarantee for the defence of the liberated areas and the active promotion of the armed struggle.

Intensification and Development of the Armed Struggle. Struggle in Defence of the Guerrilla Bases

The Japanese imperialists' "punitive" operations against the guerrilla bases-liberated areas became intenser with each passing day. They hurled a large number of troops in the "punitive" operations on the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River. They even mobilized aggressive forces in other areas, to say nothing of the Jiandao Expeditionary Force of their occupationist army in Korea, the independent garrison unit, gendarmes, police forces and the puppet Manchukuo troops and police.

The guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla bases were faced with a serious ordeal. However, under the high command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they waged a heroic struggle.

They victoriously fought back the enemy in many battles from January 1933 to March.

In April 1933 a large enemy force made an assault on the Xiaowangqing guerrilla base where the headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was located. A fierce battle was fought in defence of Xiaowangqing.

In the bloody offensive and defensive battle the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla bases wiped out over 400 enemy troops and repulsed the enemy to win a great victory. The brilliant victory in this battle clearly showed that under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrillas had been reinforced and developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force in a matter of only one year and that the guerrilla bases were converted into an impregnable fortress.

After repelling the enemy's "punitive" operations, the guerrilla units went over to offensive to destroy the military stronghold of the enemy while expanding the scope of this military action.

In the period between the summer and autumn of 1933 they launched successive assaults, ambushes and attacks on walled towns, wiped out and weakened the enemy's manpower and inflicted a great loss on his combat and technical equipment. This put the enemy on the defensive.*

* About the guerrillas' vigorous ambushing operations, the enemy said: "The motor road running from Yanji to Baicaogou was attacked more than 50 times between early 1932 and March 1934." (*Economic Situation in the Area along the Xinjing-Tumen Line and behind it*, Manchukuo General Railway Board, 1935, p. 395.)

A former officer of the 10th Regiment, 10th Division of the Japanese imperialist aggressive army, who took part in the "punitive" operations against the guerrilla zones in 1933 stated about the fierce assaults launched by the guerrillas: "At that time the Japanese troops made a tenacious attack, each time with overwhelmingly large strength and superior weapons, but they were impotent before 'Kim Il Sung's units' which were gallant and high in anti-Japanese spirit and performed protean guerrilla operations.

"When the exhausted Japanese army stopped its summer 'punitive' operations, 'Kim Il Sung's units' made assaults almost every day. They raided on several big towns in Jiandao Province." (*Sidae*, No. 4, 1974, Tokyo, Sidae Publishing House, p. 73.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep attention to putting up a united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units. In June 1933 he opened up, through negotiation, a new phase in the formation of the joint front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units which were active in east Manchuria. And in September he organized and commanded combined operations with them for an offensive on the Dongning County seat, a military stronghold in the area on the Soviet-Manchurian border, deal-

ing a felling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the puppet Manchukuo Army.*

* As for their miserable defeat in the Dongning County seat, the Japanese imperialist aggressors sadly cried: "Attacks on county seats became intenser in the summer of 1933.... Assaults on the Dongning County seat and other seats added difficulty to the punitive operations." (*Manchukuo Police Annals*, Vol. I, Police Affairs Office, the Public Peace Department, 1942, pp. 288-89.)

The Japanese imperialists were greatly scared at the rapid expansion of the armed struggle. They had to discuss this matter even in a cabinet meeting and dispatched high-ranking officials to Manchuria to take necessary measures. In October 1933 these officials, the heads of the Kwantung Army, its gendarmes, intelligence corps and embassy and also the heads of gendarmes, army and police in Yanji gathered at Yanji, discussed measures and decided to launch large-scale "winter punitive" operations. And the enemy carried out the "winter punitive" operations between the end of 1933 and early 1934.

In the "winter punitive" operations the enemy directed its main force at the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone where there was the headquarters of the KPRA while assigning his auxiliary forces to the attack on other guerrilla zones.

In order to cope with this situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further adjusted and improved the defence system in the guerrilla zones and skilfully applied diverse tactics to beat off the enemy's attacks successfully. In particular, when the enemy came out with "prolonged siege-and-attack" operations after reinforcing his forces, he completely frustrated his attempt by skilfully combining positive military actions in the guerrilla zones with the operations to harass his rear.

In early 1934 he divided the defence force in the base into two units, and got one to continue stubborn defence in the base and

the other to boldly advance into the enemy's rear to destroy his main military strongpoints and supply routes. He in person led one unit behind the enemy line.

This unit made assaults on enemy barracks, police stations, self-defence corps, arsenals and military supply routes and raided Wangqing City, a military stronghold of the enemy, seizing the opportunity of most of the enemy troops having been mobilized for the "punitive" operations on the guerrilla bases.

The enemy, now badly hit as a result of the masterly and bold tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, had no choice but to hurriedly withdraw his troops from the "punitive" operations against the guerrilla bases. And the battle in defence of the guerrilla bases which had lasted 90 days from late 1933 to early 1934 ended in a shining victory for the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the bases.

Afterwards, the Japanese imperialists persistently launched "siege-and-attack" operations continuously mobilizing large forces in an attempt to recover their ignominious defeat. In the "siege-and-attack" operations the enemy intended to "strangulate" the guerrilla zones not by one or two offensives but by prolonged encirclement, incessant attacks, the maintenance and expansion of the occupied areas and the intensification of economic blockade.

While redeploying the KPRA units so as to encounter the enemy's "siege-and-attack" operations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent numerous large and small units into the enemy-held areas to launch raids and surprise attacks, strengthen political work among the people there and conduct active work of undermining the enemy forces, and thus shatter their schemes to pieces.

In the spring of 1934 the KPRA units made successive assaults on "concentrated villages"

to deal a heavy blow to the enemy's "siege-and-attack" operations. In the summer of that year, while intensifying assaults on the "concentrated villages," they carried out attacks on the enemy's important "punitive" operation bases including Luozigou, Wangqing County, dealing repeated decisive blows to his "siege-and-attack" operations.*

* On the KPRA activities in those days the Japanese imperialists wrote in despair: "The armed communist troops operating in this area in concert with the bandits (so they called the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units—Quoter), amassed substantial force; their actions are extremely agile. They are not only familiar with actual fighting, but armed with the best weapons; sometimes they use light machine guns, mortars and other efficient weapons. They defy the fierce firing of our punitive forces, and rather staunchly fight back them by relying on favourable heights or steep spots which make our machine gun fire useless." (On the Increase of Defence Establishments and Police. Personnel, a document sent by Nagai, Consulate-General in Jiandao, to Hirota, Foreign Minister, on July 17, 1934.)

Reporting on the Luozigou Battle, the newspaper *Choson Ilbo* wrote: "...the National Salvation Army (Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units—Quoter), the armed communist troops based in Wangqing County and the communist troops in the area of Dahuangwai, Yanji County, with a total force of approximately 1,000, allied themselves and they encircled Luozigou City from the night of 26th and launched a furious attack on the Manchukuo Army camps and the police station there. The Manchukuo Army and police put up a desperate fighting, but odds were against them. All the policemen including the superintendent were already disarmed. The troops fought within the camps, but at 7 a.m. on the 28th the streets were completely occupied by the enemy (the KPRA—Quoter). (*Choson Ilbo*, June 30, 1934.)

As can be seen, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the guerrillas and revolutionary masses beat off all the "punitive" operations of the enemy and heroically defended the guerrilla bases-liberated areas.

"Choson Sinbo"—35 Years Old

October 10 is the day of publication of the first issue of *Choson Sinbo*, the real educator and mouthpiece of the Korean nationals in Japan.

For 35 years after its appearance it, under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, made great and brilliant achievements in its work to firmly arm the Koreans in Japan with the immortal Juche idea, unite them closely around him and get them to implement the patriotic tasks of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the ideological system of Juche being firmly established in the Chongryon organization and the patriotic zeal of compatriots rising extraordinarily high, big successes were achieved in the work to defend the socialist homeland, safeguard the democratic national rights, support the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen solidarity with the Japanese people and the revolutionary people of the world".

Choson Sinbo introduced and propagated comprehensively and systematically the immortal works and teachings of the great leader and his brilliant revolutionary history and explained his wise leadership and lofty virtue to Korean nationals in Japan and strengthened their education in the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party built up by him and socialist patriotism, and thus greatly contributed to training them into revolutionary soldiers boundlessly loyal to him, into ardent patriots fighting devotedly for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the patriotic work of Chongryon.

It vigorously fought to defend the democratic national rights including the citizenship of our Republic, the right of national education and the right of repatriation and realize their free travel to the fatherland and fully exposed and scathingly denounced

the unjust moves of internal and external reactionaries to suppress their struggle.

It also ceaselessly explained and penetrated the policy of the country's independent and peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader to the Koreans in Japan and greatly contributed to rousing them to the sacred struggle for the cause of national reunification.

It energetically introduced his great Juche idea and its embodiment, our Party's policies and lines, and the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under his wise leadership to the Japanese people and the world people, and thereby raised his dignity and the international prestige of our Republic and greatly contributed to showing successes in the work of Chongryon.

Through its hard yet worthy struggle it staffed itself with people firmly armed with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and prepared politically and practically and further strengthened its material and technical foundations.

It owes all its brilliant successes entirely to the sagacious guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads our people along the path of victory, glory and happiness and prosperity and looks well after its staff and compatriots with fatherly affection and clearly indicates the road of just, victorious struggle.

He established the glorious traditions of our revolutionary publications and created the original idea of the press, pointed out the direction of edition of the newspaper and its target of struggle and provided all conditions for its staff to carry on their activities well with the revolutionary pen.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of their paper's appearance its staff look back upon their splendid achievements with high pride and honour and renew their resolution to be infinitely faithful to the great leader who leads them along the road of victory and glory, expressing boundless respect for him.



Great National Congress for National Reunification

It is an invariable policy of the Government of our Republic to have nationwide dialogue and negotiation which enable the people of all strata in the north and south to participate extensively in the settlement of the national reunification question.

Setting forth the five-point policy of national reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this congress." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 40.)

The proposal to convene a Great National Congress is a reasonable one to enlist all patriotic forces in the just solution of the national reunification question.

It fully accords with the character of the Korean reunification question and the principle of its solution.

Korean reunification is a vital national problem to end the tragic division of our country, take back our territory and people from the foreign aggressors and win complete national independence.

It, therefore, does not concern only the interests of some political parties and strata and it cannot be a monopoly of the authorities or specified persons.

People of all strata and all patriotic forces should participate in the solution of the reunification question which concerns the destiny of the whole nation.

It is an invariable principle of the Government of our Republic to reunify the country independently and peacefully and on a democratic principle.

The independent principle requires the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification by themselves without any outside interference. Reunification can be realized only when all patriotic forces actively participate, unite their strength and struggle.

This is all the more badly needed because the foreign imperialists pursue their policy of aggression and intervention.

Democratic and peaceful principles mean solving the country's reunification question through dialogue and negotiation according not to the will of the authorities or some political parties but the general will of the whole nation. The realization of these principles also need the active participation of the people of all strata and the free expression of their will.

Only when representatives of the broad sections of the people and political parties and public organizations in the north and south meet to have a heart-to-heart talk and work out the way to tide over national crisis on a democratic basis is it possible to solve the question in accord with our people's will and demand and the interests of the nation.

It is quite feasible to pave the way for reunification through a Great National Congress.

It is true that the representatives to attend a Great National Congress have different ideologies, ideals and religious beliefs. But on no account can this be an obstacle to unity in the struggle for national reunification. It is because the struggle for national reunification is not a struggle for ideology or political ideal but a struggle between patriots and quislings and between the independent forces of the nation and the aggressive imperialist forces.

Those who love the country and people and value national sovereignty can unite under the banner of national reunification and take concerted action. When even countries and nations with different social systems unite and fight for a common goal under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, there is no reason for our nation of the same blood not to unite for national reunification, because of the difference in ideologies and ideals.

We have a fine tradition and experience of having fought in unity with personages and people of all strata for the national cause.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the people of all strata including conscientious religionists and nationalists fought together under the banner of national liberation, upholding his policy for national united front.

In 1948 when our nation faced the danger of permanent division due to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their plot to set up a puppet government, all patriotic forces in the north and south united and waged a heroic save-the-nation struggle according to the decision of the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea convened at the initiative of the great leader and under his guidance and attended by even south Korean rightwing political parties.

All this irrefutably proves that if political parties and groupings with different ideologies and ideals meet to have heart-to-heart talks, they can unite and fight together for the national cause.

In order to prevent national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Government of our Republic has advanced time and again nationwide negotiation proposal and a series of other reasonable proposals and done everything it could to carry them into effect.

In January last year we suggested that the north and south return to the idea and principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, stop calumnies and slanders against the other side and discontinue military actions against the other side and that an All-Nation Congress represented by political parties and

public organizations in the north and south be convened. And we took active measures. As a result, north-south contact started.

When the dictator and traitor Pak Jung Hi was shot in October last year and political confusion increased in south Korea we proposed to open a way out for the nation through cooperation, unity and reunification. In January this year we sent letters to leaders of political parties and organizations in south Korea and to the south Korean authorities and to representatives of organizations of overseas Koreans, and proposed to have bilateral or multilateral contacts and dialogue.

This proposal of ours called forth a widespread response at home and abroad, greatly enhanced the enthusiasm of Koreans for reunification and led to the working-level delegates' contact for premiers' talks of the north and south, and paved the way to our contact with representatives of organizations of overseas compatriots including the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification." But the south Korean authorities always answered our just proposals for reunification with the policy of division.

They broke up the north-south dialogue arranged to carry into practice the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the dialogue opened last year and are laying a serious obstacle in the way of working-level delegates' contact of both sides for premiers' talks.

They are hindering the contact with "three-phased unification" and "peace first and unification next" as the former dictator of south Korea cried to justify the division making war and anti-communist rows and intensifying the fascist suppression of the people.

Chon Du Hwan, the ringleader of the military fascists, who played all cunning tricks to maintain the "Yusin system" without Pak Jung Hi, proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea at the bidding of the United States, cruelly suppressed students and people struggling for democratization and fabricated a new suppressive machine "Special National Security Committee" to intensify openly their military fascist dictatorship.

As a result, south Korea has turned into the darkest land ever in history, a human slaughterhouse, where people demanding de-

(Continued on page 73)

(Essay)



With Aspiration for Reunification

"Accident-free run of 1,700,000 km!"

Of late I made this entry in the operation diary of our locomotive "National Reunification."

The long distance means that our locomotive has gone round the earth more than 42 times. This is a great joy and pride of me, an engine driver.

Today too this locomotive is moving on our rails like lightning.

We named the locomotive made at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant "National Reunification" in reflection of our people's earnest desire.

Running 1,700,000 km, I have not forgotten south Korea even for a moment.

Though I have run so long a distance I have been unable to go to south Korea, my

native place within calling distance, because of the cursed Military Demarcation Line. This makes my heart break.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The greatest task before us is to accomplish our country's reunification. This is the Korean people's most burning national aspiration."

When a foreign journalist asked him what was the most precious present he could give to the Korean people the fatherly leader said that it was the reunification of the country.

My family enjoy a happy life with no worries. But we suffer from tragic national split.

A few days ago my youngest daughter attending the kindergarten asked me: "Papa, why have we no grandpa and grandma?"

To her unexpected question I answered only like this:

"O my dear Song Hye, let's go to your grandpa and grandma aboard my train when our country is reunified! The day is sure to come!"

No wonder that she should ask such a question because she thought a family should have parents and grandparents as a matter of course. But she is too young to understand our nation's pain of division.

I was born in a remote mountain village in North Chungchong Province. In July 1945, just before the country's liberation, I, a boy of 11, made my first visit with my mother to her old home at Hongwon, South Hamgyong Province.

The seascape there was so attractive and grandmother and uncles on my mother's side loved me so dearly that I did not want to go home even after one month. My mother left and I stayed there, waiting for my

father to come to take me back.

This was how I was separated from my parents.

The country was liberated and the whole land was thrown into a whirlpool of joy. But the US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea and the country was bisected and the north-south traffic was blocked. Since then 35 years have passed.

Now the personal appearances of my parents and brothers are going away from my memory.

Realities in the north and south are entirely different and I don't know yet whether my parents are still alive and how my brothers are getting along.

The pain of national division caused by the US imperialists is handed down from father to son, from this generation to the next generation. What a tragedy this is!

There stands a big tree rooted in rotten sleepers between two railway tracks connecting the north and south on which locomotives should run freely. It is an eyewitness to the tragic division of our homogeneous nation.

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mocracy, the right to live and national reunification are arrested and imprisoned at random and ruthlessly killed.

In May this year the Chon Du Hwan clique mobilized tens of thousands of paratroopers and mechanized units and committed an indiscriminate "genocidal operation" against the Kwangju people who came out in the just struggle.

The establishment of military dictatorship will hasten the militarization of south Korea, and threaten peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

All this further aggravated the situation in Korea and laid a new obstacle in the way of national reunification, the supreme desire of the whole nation.

The lovely land of three thousand ri stretching from Mt. Paekdu-san to the south coast has been one country from old times. Ours is a single nation of the same blood who emerged and has lived on this land from antiquity.

The US imperialists and their stooges are now building reinforced concrete walls along the Military Demarcation Line to perpetuate our country's division.

With no such walls, however, can they ever kill the desire of our people to reunify the country.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people will surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification.

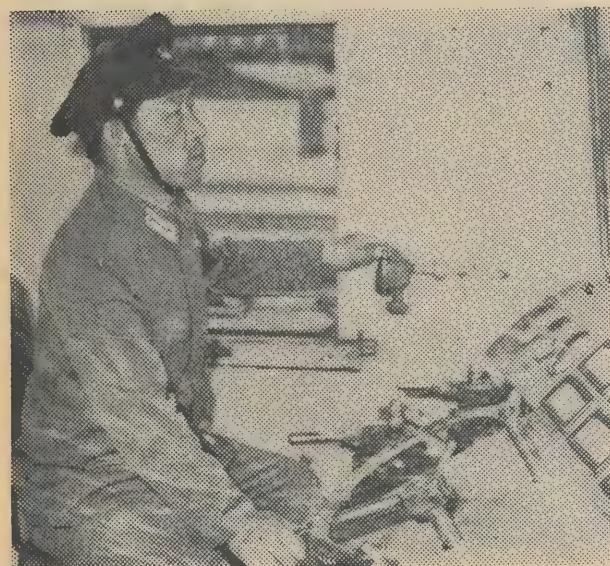
When our fellow countrymen in the north and south embrace each other on the square of reunification our locomotive "National Reunification" too will run freely from Pyongyang to Seoul and from Sinuiju to Pusan.

Kim Sang Rak
Chief Driver of Locomotive
"National Reunification" of
Tanchon Locomotive Corps

The prevailing situation urgently requires all Koreans who love the country and are concerned about the future of the nation to turn out more courageously in the struggle to implement the great leader's policy of independent and peaceful reunification and his proposal for convocation of a Great National Congress.

All Koreans and patriotic forces in the north and south of Korea and abroad will frustrate the divisive schemes of the foreign aggressive forces and the quislings and solve the reunification problem in accordance with their will and demand by taking an active part in the nationwide struggle for reunification and exercising their rights and performing their responsibility as masters.

Li Chol



US Is to Blame for Kwangju Incident

Kwangju in south Korea, a city of democratic resistance, was drowned in a sea of blood.

The junta of Chon Du Hwan, a new chief-tain of military fascists, staged a genocidal operation against the Kwangju students and citizens who fought for democracy with more than 17,000 puppet troops, 120 tanks, hundreds of armoured cars, hundreds of artillery pieces and even military planes.

As is already known, they killed much over 2,000 students and citizens in cold blood and wounded more than 10,000 people in Kwangju alone for ten days from May 18 to 27. Outrageous arrest and murder continued long after that.

The United States is entirely responsible for this atrocious genocide.

* * *

Since the elimination of Pak Jung Hi, their useless stooge, on October 26, last year, the US imperialists masterminded Chon Du Hwan.

As for Chon Du Hwan, he was a low ranking officer of the south Korean puppet army and in 1958 went to the US to take "special drill." At that time he became an agent of the US imperialists and got systematic training for over 20 years to be used as their hunting dog.

In November 1970, he went to Viet Nam as the commander of the 29th regiment of the "Paekma unit" of the south Korean puppet army for the aggressive war of the American imperialists. It was a golden opportunity for him to prove his "faithfulness" to the US and his brutality. It was none other than this cutthroat who perpetrated all large-scale atrocities in Viet Nam including the notorious Honchu genocide in January 1971. For such distinguished "services", he gained the deep confidence of his US imperialist masters and

the traitor Pak Jung Hi and won speedy promotion.

Chon Du Hwan, backed by the US CIA and Department of Defence, brought some 10,000 men of the puppet 9th and 20th divisions and paratroops of the task force under the US Army Headquarters in south Korea into Seoul at midnight on December 12 last year to make a surprise attack on the Chon Sung Hwa's "martial law forces" and replaced 40-odd generals with his followers.

At that time the US Department of State cunningly expressed "regret" at it but the US Department of Defence and CIA actively instigated Chon Du Hwan behind the scenes.

When the Chon Du Hwan gang proclaimed "emergency martial law" on May 17 throughout south Korea and staged a genocidal operation in Kwangju, the US expressed "concern" on the surface but, in reality, it knew about Chon Du Hwan's plan of action beforehand.

In this connection, south Korean papers and the May 31 AP dispatch disclosed that Chon Du Hwan himself said to south Korean editors and publishers, a few days after the May 17 outrage, that the US had known beforehand about the date of declaration of "national emergency martial law" and a number of fascist measures and that he himself had informed the US of them.

On May 22, Secretary of State Muskie, Secretary of Defence Brown, US Presidential National Security Advisor Brzezinski and CIA Director Turner met at the White House to work out the measures to cope with the mounting Kwangju uprising and the "method of flank aid" to the south Korean military rulers.

At the meeting Brzezinski called for the dispatch of the US troops to suppress with "iron fists" the revolting citizens of Kwangju.

According to the decision of the meeting,

the US rushed two AWACS "E-3As" to the air over south Korea to watch and feel the "movements of the north." It also dispatched to the Korean coastal waters the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" escorted by missile destroyers, cruisers and supply ships—six in all and alerted the aircraft carrier "Midway" for action in south Korea on the coastal waters of Japan. Meanwhile, the US Department of Defence issued alert order No. 3 to more than 40,000 US armymen in south Korea, forbidding leave or trip.

On the order of the US Department of Defence, Wickham, commander of US forces in south Korea, transferred three task brigades, three divisions and mechanized units of the puppet army under his control to Chon Du Hwan for the suppression of the people's uprising in Kwangju.

All this convincingly shows that Chon Du Hwan is the executor of the atrocious genocide in Kwangju and its author is the US government.

Many foreign dispatches pointed out that Washington directly manipulated and approved the Kwangju genocide to keep south Korea as its "strategic advance base."

On May 31 the US government called a meeting of the Political Analysis Committee under the direct control of the National Security Council to work out measures to keep south Korea as its colony and military base. According to observers, at this meeting the US bigwigs worked out the ways to suppress the mass struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and reunification and drive the puppet "government" to fascism and division and support it. It was also confirmed by Carter's TV interview on June 1.

In this interview he stated that the US was "firm in its security commitment" to south Korea and that the "protection of south Korean security" did not run counter to the US human rights policy.

Early in June, he sent the President of the US Export-Import Bank to south Korea to inform the Chon Du Hwan clique that the US would continue to give military "aid" to south Korea. US Congress decided to allot 175 million dollars to the puppets to help the

latter to buy US-made weapons.

The US imperialists' "protection" and "security" are the protection of fascist rule to keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and security for their aggression. They intend to perpetuate Korea's division and trample underfoot the human rights and lives of the south Korean people indefinitely to protect and maintain their colonial rule in south Korea. This is a robber's logic and an aggressor's doctrine.

For last 35 years the US imperialists occupying south Korea have desperately hampered the democratization of south Korean society and Korea's reunification, installing fascist despots Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan in power one after another.

Their occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule are the root cause of all sufferings and misfortunes the south Korean people undergo.

The US imperialists are the author of aggression and intervention seeking Korea's permanent division.

So long as they are present in south Korea unattainable are the south Korean people's rights to existence and their democratic freedom, the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and peace in Asia.

The Korean people can never tolerate the American imperialists who violated our national sovereignty, obstructed national reunification and humiliated the south Korean people and committed the Kwangju genocide.

The United States should neither protect the military fascist clique of south Korea repressing the people nor hamper their struggle for democratic freedom and national reunification. If they continue to back the military fascists hated by the people, they will be more strongly denounced by the Korean people and the world's people.

The United States must take hands off Korea and withdraw without delay their aggressor troops and lethal weapons from south Korea according to the UN resolution.

Han Gi Chon

FROM DEATH TO DEATH

From "Letters from South Korea" Carried in No. 8, 1980 of the Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

Yesterday saw another funeral of a youth. On June 9, a worker called Kim Jong Tae attempted to burn himself with oil to death, in front of the Yonsei University. He was immediately carried to its hospital but, at length, he died on the 14th. His funeral was not allowed till yesterday.

He, the eldest of the three brothers, finished a primary school and an evening middle school and became a worker. In his bedroom of the hospital where he lay unconscious, a soldier watched and kept his family folk from approaching.

The funeral was attended by over 150 people including the former President Yun Bo Son and Quaker Ham Sok Hon.

He left a statement indicting the military power of Chon Du Hwan and a written will entitled "Console dead souls of citizens and students in Kwangju."

"What are life and death on earth? Does life mean eating three meals a day?

At a time when tens of hundreds of people from young students to old men are being killed in cold blood by the military of their own country, how can I be content that my family and I alone are safe?..."

He wrote that he realized how madly the Chon Du Hwan clique were obsessed by their self-interest and concluded his note:

"If the burning of my small body gives encouragement to our people, even a few, I am willing to give my life.

I would like to console the consecrated souls of Kwangju citizens and students by burning my body... I cannot find the way of alleviating my resentment in other than killing myself."

His death was the second suicide that happened after the Chon Du Hwan clique's coup

d'état of May 17 and the Kwangju incident.

On May 30, Kim Ui Gi, a fourth-year student of the Sogang University, committed a suicide in Seoul. He threw himself from the 5th floor of a church building down between two tanks surrounding the building.

He left a "letter to the fellow countrymen," in which he called the fight against the Yusin remnants a "sacred battle" and urged "the fellow countrymen to rise up to the last man."

His death was not referred to in that statement. Many believe that when he threw the paper of statement from the verandah of the church building, an armyman who watched pushed him down from behind. They say his family folk, too, believe so.

The horror of death haunts the whole of this country.

The atmosphere of terror grows thicker, rather than diminishes in Seoul.

The military control the whole city and they search the bundles of students and citizens in the streets. Important buildings are under surveillance of troops outside and at stairs they keep a watching, armed to the teeth.

Reports on developments in Kwangju and Mokpo keep coming still now. A young pupil is said to have been stabbed by a large sword and shown to citizens. Testimony of the witnesses came to Seoul, on the killing of a pregnant woman, the dragging of a naked woman in the street, the gouging of a woman's breast and so on and so forth.

Terrible stories are endless. Many priests and clergymen went underground in Mokpo and Kwangju.

Here is a letter addressed on May 26 to President Choe Gyu Ha by Bishop Yun Gong Hui in the Kwangju parish. The letter reads:

"The martial law forces committed countless thrice-cursed acts before the eyes of the citizens, in checking the peaceful demonstration of Kwangju citizens. Have you ever thought about how the citizens went angry as they saw their sons and daughters beaten by the troops' clubs, trampled down by their boots, forsaken in the streets, blood gushing from their mouths and their bodies on the verge of death carried in trucks?

Nevertheless, the responsible authorities put it aside as a groundless rumour and do not recognize such acts accounting for the developments. This cannot be interpreted as other than the deliberate deception of the truth and the attempt of the government and the military to shirk their responsibility.

If they want to cope with the situation in Kwangju, the government and the military should recognize the real cause of the developments anyway, even though it is belated, and should apologize frankly. They can cope with the crucial situation only when they make a promise of punishing strictly the mastermind of the troops' atrocities."

On June 22 Bishop Yun sent a new letter plus the former to Choe Gyu Ha. It was intended to make another call for a fair and generous deal. Because the government, instead of keeping their words, arrests and jails many students and citizens, even taking to police station the chairman who made every effort to cope with the situation.

But it is clear that the Chon Du Hwan government have no conscience to turn ears to his call.

The Chon clique spread groundless rumours at home and abroad. Do they think they can hide their cruelties by that?

On June 1, Sunday, almost all the churches of the country were drenched with tears. The nation is one in mind.

People whisper who will defend the country if the north makes invasion.

The hatred burns against the United States that supported Chon Du Hwan.

Nowadays the leaflets printed underground are handed from one to another everywhere. The leaflet captioned "Voice of the National Democratic Youth and Students" reads:

"We appeal to the United States to restore everything to original state. We cannot over-

look the fact that the United States agreed to Chon Du Hwan's operation of slaughtering the nation and that the nerve-gas bombs were used.

We warn with burning hatred and resentment. So long as the present policy continues, there will never be a guarantee for the Americans' lives and properties in this land."

The sentiments of the Koreans will doubtlessly mount still further. The underground leaflet gives warning to the military and police, Choe Gyu Ha and Chon Du Hwan alike.

"Chon Du Hwan, you barbaric and shameless murderer, listen. This country is being ruined because of the slaying and gun shots for your power scramble and our brothers are killed mercilessly, but the nation are not so degenerated as to overlook their death. That is what the nation hope. You, wait for your death."

It seems that Chon Du Hwan is answering it with his increasing cruelties.

The Chon Du Hwan clique are desperate to smother rumours in order to hide the truth.

There came even the instructions that if a driver informs against rumour-carrier he is immediately to be cited as a model driver and given a loan almost free of interest and licensed to run his own taxi. It seems that they know rumours are usually spread in taxis.

They are also hell-bent on searching those who went underground. Now an unprecedented farce is on. They inform people of their height, weight and walking gestures on television and force them to inform against the suspected.

They have also sent "letters" to the parents of students through all the school authorities explaining the "aim of the Special National Security Committee".

In these letters are the blanks in which the students and parents have to seal before sending them to school authorities.

Many of the countless arrested are interrogated at police stations. Groups of torturing army-men come to them. The groups consist of young soldiers trained for torturing.

Those who are tortured, lie unconscious one week or so.

The network of searching those underground is tightening.

The Chon Du Hwan clique are arresting and harassing the families of those underground, especially their mothers. A student who heard it is said to have confessed himself.

Chon Du Hwan is resorting to every sort of means to maintain his cruel power.

When will they know that power is not omnipotent? They may not know it until their doom.

Lastly we want to speak about what we've

heard of Kim Dae Jung today. Of course, it is an unconvincing rumour.

Kim Dae Jung is said to have removed to a hospital of army gaol, got heavy injuries in the abdomen and be in mental derangement.

They say he often exclaims spasmodically "I'm a communist." His wife, too, is forced to live surrounded by the military.

How long do the Chon Du Hwan clique leave Kim Dae Jung to live? Is there any way to save this hopeless state?

Foreign Debt of 25,400 Million Dollars

This year the international red balance of south Korea is said to reach 6,000 million dollars as a result of economic ruin.

This means a growth of 42.9 per cent over last year.

To make up for it the puppet clique are going to induct foreign capital of 8,800 million dollars this year, 1,200 million dollars more than last year.

On account of this the puppets' debt to

foreign countries will reach 25,400 million dollars at the end of this year, and interest alone about 2,500 million dollars.

Allowing banks to bring in foreign capital at random, the puppets make finance more dependent like all economic branches.

The debt the south Korean banks owed to foreign countries amounted to more than 2,139,000 million *won* as of the end of last March, an increase of 25.2 per cent over the end of last year.

Ulsan Bay—Bay of Death

Under the anti-popular policy of the south Korean puppet clique, the Ulsan Bay in South Kyongsang Province is changing into a bay of death in which fish and shellfish cannot live because of the poisonous refuse

water from factories.

Here over 90 per cent of organisms live on contaminants.

That is why fish and shellfish die.

Legend of Otan

The limpid Taedong-gang River flows slowly through Pyongyang, our capital.

It has many legends associated with the long history of our people.

One of such is the legend of Otan.

It was 1592, when the Imjin Patriotic War started.

Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the ringleader of the Japanese Samurai, sent 200,000 troops for aggression in Korea in 1592 after long preparations. His design was to invade Korea and Ming (China).

On June 8, 20,000 Japanese aggressors under the command of Konishi Yukinaga came up to the eastern bank of the Taedong-gang River.

Konishi looked at the Pyongyang castle beyond the river with greedy eyes.

The beautiful Pyongyang castle on the river, the castle boasting of long history, brilliant culture and abundant life, strengthened his desire to overrun it.

But the unfathomable river was in his way. It seemed to him that the river made the castle impregnable.

There was not a single boat on the river-side. He racked his brain for a way of crossing the river. But no good idea occurred to his mind.

Several days passed.

He wanted to attack the castle at once and perform great exploits. But no way was found yet and he was completely upset.

He tore his hair, wrung his hands and beat his breast like a madman, looking at the

river. The tide was rising and he damned it a hundred times.

The sun declined westward and the tide ebbed. He found a shoal in the river.

The sunset threw a magic light on the murmuring shoal and touched it with fire. His face lighted up suddenly and a smile came to his lips. He slapped his knees, crying "That's it!"

He saw three crows waddle across the shoal to the right of an islet in the river. He felt on top of the world.

He came back to his tent and called So Yositemo, his son-in-law, and said to him gloatingly that he would let him do great deeds and ordered him to cross the shoal with his men and fetch all boats from the opposite side.

His plan was to make his large troops cross the river at a stretch by boat and shoal and attack the Pyongyang castle, because they could not ford at once.

So Yositemo felt heartily grateful to his father-in-law. At ten that night, he led his men to the riverside.

It threatened to rain. It was so dark that they could not see an inch ahead of them.

They could see lights nowhere and all around was quiet, except for the whisper of the shoal water.

On the order of Yositemo, his men began to move in a line. They walked into the shoal with the legs of their trousers rolled up.

Their sole guide was the splashing of those ahead of them.

As their line lengthened into the shoal their splashing got louder.

They all went into the river and the darkness swallowed up their long line.

Their splashing died away little by little. The night went on and on. But suddenly the noise of water grew louder and louder.

Konishi was alone on the riverside. He thought the noise to be a good sign of his men's success.

He paced up and down the riverside, impatiently waiting for his victorious men to come back.

But it was in vain.

The tide flowed and the river rose and swallowed them all up.

Konishi did not know that there were the flow and ebb of the tide in the river.

Daylight came at last. But his men did not return.

He did not sleep a wink, awaiting his men,

and his eyes were bloodshot.

He was restless.

Abruptly crows flew over the islet and cawed about.

He saw crows pecking at something.

With gloomy foreboding he hurried there. His face turned pale. He fell senseless to the ground.

The edge of the islet grown sparsely with willows was strewn with dead bodies and the crows were picking out eyeballs. Even the crows were merciless to the aggressors.

He was carried by his men to his tent.

But he trembled for fear, only crying "Crow! Crow!"

He thought he would never return alive from this country where even crows did not tolerate the Japs.

From that time people called this shoal Otan (Crow Shoal).



Severe Punishment by Seychellois People

The Government of Seychelles decided to sever all diplomatic relations with south Korea from May 28.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Seychelles issued a communique on May 30, in which it stressed that "suppression and massacre of south Korean people who rose up against barbarous dictatorship cannot be tolerated" and pointed out that the decision of the Seychellois Government to break off all diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" was based mainly on such reason and it was to express the solidarity of Seychelles with the entire Korean people who love freedom.

The decisive step of the Seychellois Government is a deserving punishment to the south Korean military junta headed by the defunct dictator Pak Jung Hi-trained yes-man Chon Du Hwan who are hell-bent on brutal massacre of people out in a righteous struggle against the fascist dictatorship and for democratic rights and freedom.

This revolutionary measure is a powerful support and inspiration to the Korean people in their just struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people highly appreciate the just action of the Seychellois Government and warmly hail it.

The present Government of the Republic of Seychelles recognizes only one Korea and is developing the friendly relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, opposes "two Koreas" and actively supports the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The just cause of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people; the imperialists and their stooges are being isolated and rejected more and more internationally."

Seychelles' severance of diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets shows once again plainly that the DPRK is today enjoying absolute support in the international arena as the only legitimate sovereign state representing the genuine national interests and will of all the Korean people and that the number of supporters of and sympathizers with the Korean people's just cause of national reunification is increasing daily.

This is a convincing proof of the correctness and great vitality of the independent foreign policy and national reunification policy of our Party and the DPRK Government laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the south Korean puppets stand in greater isolation, hated, despised and excoriated by the world's people who brand them as truculent fascists going against the trend of the independent age and as flunkeyist-quislings who can subsist only under patronage of the imperialists.

In recent years alone, the severance of diplomatic relations of the Togo, Benin, Afghanistan and Rwanda with south Korea shows that it is a trend of the times for the south Korean military fascist clique to be coolly treated and rejected everywhere in the world and expelled.

The step of Seychellois Government correctly reflects the trend of our age towards anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and towards independence and fully accords with the principle of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people are happy to have such a valiant and dignified people as the Seychellois people as their friend in Africa.

They treasure friendly and cooperative relations with the Seychellois people and will always actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Our people heartily wish the Seychellois people greater successes in their struggle to firmly defend national sovereignty and build a new, prosperous Seychelles in close unity.



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (3)

Traditionally Famous Ceramic Art

The guide ushered us to another room which exhibited remains and materials giving glimpses of ancient handicraft.

First we saw exhibits concerning ancient ceramic arts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ceramics of our country are traditionally famous. Our ancestors produced excellent ceramics."

When we were gazing at various ceramics on display with deep interest, the guide told us like this: "Our ancestors began to make earthenwares in the neolithic age, over 7,000

A picture showing earthenware-making (over 7,000 years ago)



Earthenware with carved design (between the fourth and fifth century)



years ago, and this picture shows men making earthenwares by the coiling-up method." Beneath the picture the guide pointed to was a primitive earthenware of 5,000 years ago which still retained a distinct dotted-lineal pattern on the surface.

According to the guide our ancestors used wheel and kiln in pottery and fire in hardening ceramics as early as over 3,000 years ago.

In the three-kingdom period, over 2,000 years ago, our ancestors perfected kiln and made earthenwares with glazes fired in a high temperature, and thus enhanced the artistic value of our ceramics.

This fact is illustrated eloquently by an exhibit in the museum, a glazed earthenware of 1,500 years ago. It is made of fine clay, distinct in all parts, carved with the designs of chicken, horse and woman carrying child on her back. The carved decorations are valuable for the study of the then people's customs.

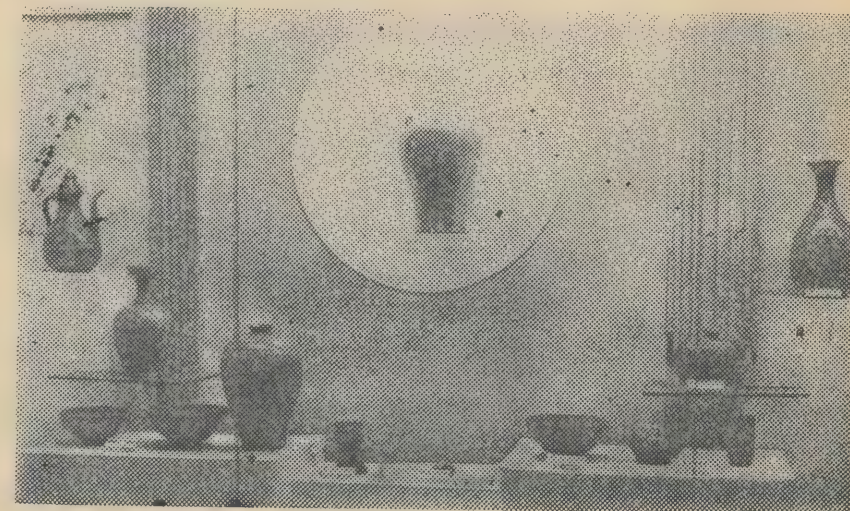
The museum also displays a handwriting by a Chinese who lived under the Tang dynasty (the feudal dynasty which ruled China from the 7th to the 10th century), which described in 831 A.D. our purple deep round bowl like this: "The bowl of half a *som* capacity looks transparent within and without, bears bright purple colour, and is as light as a wild goose feather though it is a little more than one inch thick."

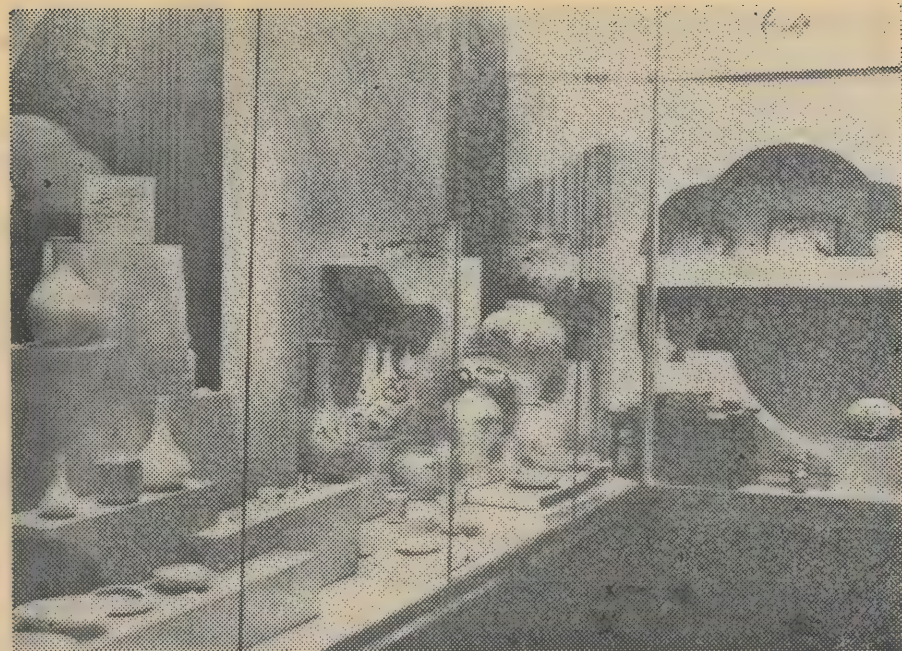
After seeing these materials showing the long history of our pottery, we followed the guide to the ceramics made during the Koryo dynasty (the feudal dynasty which existed in our country from 918 to 1392).

While we were inspecting with deep interest the ineffably beautiful potteries such as lotus-patterned bowl and peony-patterned jar, the guide spoke to us:

"As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the Koryo people

Koryo celadons





White ceramics (Li dynasty)

made our country famous by making the Koryo porcelains of unique colour, pattern and shape. As you see from the bowl and jar, the light green of celadons is fascinatingly bright, graceful, lucid, soft and enigmatically profound. So, the Koryo people called the celadon the "jade-green porcelain", likening its colour to that of the bright autumnal sky of our country."

The Koryo porcelain earned its fame also for its unique inlaid patterns.

The Koryo potters carved the surface of the porcelains with exquisite patterns, inlaid them with clay of different colour and glazed them before baking.

This inlaying method was unique in our country as seen from the kettle, cup, saucer and bottle exhibited in the museum. So the Koryo porcelain with inlaid work, the guide stressed, was a pride of our people and was much loved by them and amazed the

world people for the exquisite patterns shining under the clear and blue glaze.

There were also many other Koryo porcelains of various shapes in the museum including white pitcher shaped like a melon standing upright.

Guiding us to the porcelain of the Li dynasty exhibited, the guide said: "Our ancestors made mainly celadon during the Koryo period. But in the 15th century they produced mainly bright and clean white ceramics. And white ceramics became dominant during the Li dynasty."

She pointed to a model which showed a pottery at Songchon of South Pyongan Province during the Li dynasty (1392-1910). According to her, the pottery used water-dissolved fine kaoline devoid of dregs to shape porcelains with wheel. The porcelains were baked after being painted with picture and glazed on the surface. Firewood was used in

heating up to 1,300-1,500 degrees.

Such potteries, she continued, existed as many as 136 in the 15th century, as shown in a distribution chart on the wall.

Pointing to the exhibits, she explained that the ceramics made during the Li dynasty were pure white, greyish white, bluish white and opaque white and were rich in kinds, shapes and patterns.

Of the exhibits, one with flower-and-bird pattern attracted our eyes, which is said to have been used in washing painting brush. The pattern was so lifelike that a birdie perching on a new twig of a flowering plum tree

seems about to flutter up. It was like a picture.

All these exhibits, products of untiring efforts of our forefathers, show well their resourcefulness and high talents.

Inheriting their ceramic art, our working people today are producing world-famous exquisite and graceful ceramics.

Feeling a pride in it, we went to see the exhibits which show our ancient metal and stone workmanship.

Li Yong Gang

A picture showing the ceramic production at a pottery (Li dynasty)



Independence Day of Nigeria

The Nigerian people celebrate the 20th anniversary of their country's independence.

The independence of Nigeria was a historic event in the struggle of its people for independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the African peoples are vigorously fighting to eradicate the last dregs of colonialism on the African continent, consolidate their newly-won national independence and build a prosperous, new society."

After their country's independence the diligent people of Nigeria have gained much success in the struggle for liquidating the aftermath of colonial rule and building a new society.

Under the slogan of self-reliance, they are striving for the Nigerianization of the economy.

For Nigerianization the government is nationalizing factories and enterprises owned by foreign monopolies.

Last year it nationalized a company under the state-run British Petroleum and established a national oil company.

National industry is appearing in the country.

Such heavy industries as metallurgical, engineering, building-materials, chemical industries are being created and new industrial districts have appeared.

The Nigerian people are building, along with heavy industry factories and enterpri-

ses, many light industry factories for the improvement of the people's livelihood and vigorously conducting the geological prospecting work to exploit and use their natural resources.

They are setting up state farms and diversifying agriculture.

Great progress has been made in education, culture and public health.

They established regular schools and study-while working technical training centres. Education is combined with productive labour.

The government develops the relations with many countries on the principle of mutual respect and equality and actively supports the struggle for complete liberation of Africa and the national-liberation struggle of colonies.

The friendly relations are developing more favourably daily between Korea and Nigeria though far away from each other.

The Nigerian government highly appreciates the successes of the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and extends active support and solidarity to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country artificially divided by the foreign forces.

We wish the Nigerian people greater success in their struggle on their independence day.



SHORT STORY

Immortal Liaison Agent

Song Hye Rang

(Continued from the previous issue)

Sun Im was taken to the ruins of a burnt house at the foothill. A half-burnt stable stood at a corner of the yard, and an empty pigpen beyond it. The woman ushered Sun Im into a dugout under the pigpen.

The woman warmly grasped Sun Im's hands and seated her at a corner littered with straw refuse, and said between sobs, "Welcome, comrade!... You must have had a very hard time of it..." She could not continue, tears trickling down the swollen chin, as if overpowered by deep sorrow. Sun Im stole a glance at the woman's body which seemed on the verge of childbirth and at the grey interior of the dugout. Who could this woman be? Sun Im wondered. She perceived that this woman had been undergoing as much hardship as she had herself for the last few days.

Sun Im felt an urge to shake her knee and ask who she was and why she had waited for her at this unearthly place; she felt a strong impulse to open her heart to her and tell her about her own afflictions. But what could I tell or ask her? she said to herself. You can express but a particle of your emotion or feeling.

Sun Im gazed at this stranger, her brother's comrade who looked so trustful, so near and dear to her, and felt something infinitely warm and precious binding them each other.

The woman resumed her whisper, "Thank you for your coming, comrade. Now, I feel quite relieved."

She was so worn out that her whisper was almost inaudible, but her face shone with relief, the tears of joy streaming down.

The tears stood in Sun Im's eyes too. She had a lumpy throat. How lucky I am to have arrived safe and effected this liaison though with such a great sacrifice..., she thought. Brother, be pleased. The southernmost island has been connected to Pyongyang now. This island's delegate will be leaving for Pyongyang soon. He is sure to go to respected and beloved General Kim Il Sung.

At this moment, the woman whimpered in a fit of pang, squeezing Sun Im's hand so hard that the fingers cracked.

"What is the matter?" Sun Im looked agape at the woman's contorted face on which she saw a faint smile playing. She hugged the woman struggling through the last throes of childbirth.

Towards dusk, the woman gave birth to a son on the litter in the dark dugout. The baby cried aloud, making a wry face as red as the rest of his body. Sun Im looked down at the baby, tears in her eyes. Don't cry, don't cry... she repeated to herself. She looked uneasily towards the entrance of the dugout, while at the same time feeling a sort of joy and consolation in his cries. It was an emotion she had never experienced in her life, something quite alien to all joys and sorrows she had known. She had often gone to concerts with brother. She would feel a thrill of joy, though at an inexpensive.

seat, to hear the exquisite, carefree tunes of string instruments being adjusted behind the curtain before it rose. All her joys were no more or no less than this kind. And she would be dreadfully sorry to see tree leaves falling in autumn.

She was puzzled at this feeling quite new to her; the new birth reminded her of the dear brother.

The mother saw her crying son with her caressing eyes which showed relief, peace of mind and happiness.

Only then it entered Sun Im's mind that the woman should have something hot to eat. Wiping tears, Sun Im gave a hurried look at the corner she had seen. There were a pot devoid of handles and a bowlful of scorched barley behind a pair of smoked stones.

She gathered dry pine leaves scattering on the ground and built a fire to boil the barley.

Both the mother and baby were silent; they seemed asleep.

As Sun Im approached with a bowl of porridge in hand the mother opened her eyes feebly.

"Take this hot porridge to pick yourself up." Sun Im brought a spoonful of the porridge to her mouth. A queer expression passed over her mouth and the tears welled up in her eyes and trickled down from their corners.

"Take it easy. Everything is alright, isn't it? You have me here...and baby too... Have this and recover quickly... and we'll go to the mountains; your husband must be waiting...." Sun Im pronounced each word in a distinct and persuasive tone, thinking of her brother at heart.

The lying woman caressed Sun Im's knee tenderly with her hot, thick hand and looked up at her without a word, her gentle eyes shining with unbounded gratitude. She did not take her eyes off Sun Im while swallowing up a few spoonfuls of porridge.

Her expression betrayed mixed hope and despair, mixed joy and sorrow. She opened her lips hesitantly. "Comrade, please take this baby to the comrades in the mountains."

"What? What do you mean?" Puzzled Sun Im gazed back at her. The woman, apparently choked in excitement, stopped short and turned her blurred eyes to the entrance of the dugout from which the grey twilight kept flooding in.

Presently she resumed with a sigh, as if murmuring to herself, "I'm sure the comrades in the mountains will take care of him.... His father is dead... Killed a month ago when he came down from the mountain on a liaison mission.

A bullet shot through his chest and he bled badly. But he crept up to the bamboo bush, the rendezvous, to pass the watchwords to me... It was one month and eleven days ago, to be more exact... Now I've nothing to worry about...." Here she broke off. She seemed completely exhausted. "Don't say so," said Sun Im; she put down the porridge bowl and shook the woman's arm. But the woman closed her eyes.

"Pull yourself together!" As if awakened by Sun Im's anxious voice the woman opened her eyes with an effort. She tried hard to fix her eyes but her soul already seemed to be leaving her body.

"Come, come. You can't go without avenging your husband...." Sun Im's tears dripped on the woman's face. "Aunt, aunt!" Sun Im called desperately in an endeavour to see the glint of life in the dimming eyes of the dying.

Sun Im was nonplussed and put a spoonful of porridge into the woman's mouth. But the fluid meal seeped out of the slackened lips.

The woman was falling into a stupor. Sun Im stared at her leaden face shadowed by the black wings of death. Her husband had died after he reached the rendezvous, inching forward on all fours bleeding, and passed the watchwords to his wife; and this woman was dying here relieved; she had defied death and fulfilled the liaison mission which she had taken over from her husband, in spite of the most difficult condition of pregnancy. Now Sun Im realized why her brother had glared so fiercely at her when they had met last.

They were all bound together with one purpose and one will. They readily offered their lives to the country, to justice, to their liaison task.

Now Sun Im keenly realized what kind of road she was taking and what kind of people were taking it. Without any serious thought she had said to her brother that she would go along with him; she could have given up this road halfway; but now she seemed to be destined to take it. And with every fibre of her body she felt the great love of her brother who had trusted her and taken her along the road.

Sun Im thought as if she was feeling the very depths of the loftiest spiritual plane man could reach. Her sorrow, grudge, wrath and all other emotions that had tormented her since her brother's arrest were mere trifles for those who were on the road. She felt enwrapped in the noblest of human spirits which she had ever experienced and swept like a summer cloud in the vortex of storm away into the spiritual world of revolutionary fighters.

The newborn cried vigorously by his

mother, as if declaring the victory of life over death. It had superhuman beauty and strength drawn from his mother dying beside it.

Sun Im took him up in her arms. She felt another leaf of her life had been turned.

She came out of the dugout with the baby in her arms. It was already dark outside.

Picking her way as taught by the woman along a mountain trail, Sun Im had a sudden illusion that she was in another world as mother of the baby.

No sooner had she passed through the village than a man turned up a few steps ahead of her. He looked back and asked her to follow, and went on. A guide! she thought. She felt at ease now and trekked on in high spirits led by an invisible warm hand.

A cool, somewhat salty breeze blew from time to time. She pressed the baby against her breast. She could hear his regular breathing and felt the warmth of the body,



which gave her a pleasant sensation.

She was delightfully thrilled to realize that the birth of a new life was as inevitable and real as her own existence and that this was a hard blow to the enemy who was all out to deny life and justice.

A gun shot rang somewhere afar. Then, a few torchlights flared up on nearby hilltops. In no time flames rose high on all the other crests, scorching the sky.

Sun Im stopped to see the increasing torchlights. They seemed to be blessing a revolutionary's son who had been born out of death.

The road was illuminated so brightly by the torchlights that she could identify her guide; he was that elderly man who had shown her way to the Wolsan-dong village in the daytime. He went uphill lightly, with an upright carriage. He had no walking stick now.

But she did not know yet what those torchlights meant. They were the "covering fire" of the mountain people; on learning the liaison agent's arrival at the island they lighted the torch on every hilltop so as to guarantee her a safe trip into the mountains.

Sun Im climbed steadily up towards the burning ridge, the baby in her arms.

* * *

The sky was clear and bright now, and the dark blue sea was glistening under the shining sun.

The mother turned her eyes to the son. But she had a distant expression as if she was still in a reverie. She continued with her story.

"So I became a liaison agent then... How could I be otherwise?... In the underground struggle the liaison agent is a sort of blood vessel. He links up organizations and ideas. We liaison agents move about unnoticed to spread thought, expand organizations and carry out a struggle, you know. The liaison agents have a special position. They are nearest and dearest to every fighter. This country has needed them over many years. These unknown 'servants' of the revolution work without a word for the revolution. And I think I'm most fitted for the work... Now that you have become a liaison agent, too, I'm inclined to think I'm a born liaison agent...."

She smiled like a young girl, blinking her long eyelashes. The smile was so gentle and affectionate, it was the reminder of her bygone youth.

"My dear," she went on. "I feel very good now. And what about you? They say this feeling is a good omen for a coming trip...." She took her son's hand and shook it. The young son blushed and drooped his head shyly. He only fondled mother's small thin hand in his as was his wont.

He looked thunderstruck. He might be thinking of the two women, such great women who had given him a birth and raised him. But it did not matter to him why he had two mothers and where he was born. What mattered was the enemy and the age he was living in. He was thinking that the bloody struggle to which his parents had devoted their precious youth and lives was still going on and the ordeal of national division still continued in which tens of thousands of patriots had shed their blood. Our target of struggle remains unchanged, he thought. It is US imperialism, the sworn enemy. And now I am going to the target along the path marked with the blood of our forerunners, under the guidance of the great leader....

His young heart throbbed with an indescribable emotion. He raised his face and gave a determined look to his mother. Her face and her greying hair reflected our age and ideological battle.

His eyes were blurred with tears, the corners of his mouth twitched. His eyes were the exact replica of those of the woman who had repaired to the well on a liaison mission 25 years ago. Hot tears rolled down his cheeks. Presently he uttered in a husky voice: "Mother, you are an immortal liaison agent!"

Sun Im's face which had a beauty of spiritual maturity was aglow with happiness, the tears glistening in the eyes.

Mother and son, seated arm in arm with each other, looked at the distant horizon; they saw the reunified country.

A thick scent of camellia wafted from nowhere. The waves danced and sea gulls flitted round as if to bless the two liaison agents.

(The End)



DO YOU KNOW?

Metal Workers' Day

October 9 is the metal workers' day in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the workers of the Kangson Steel Works on October 9, 1945, immediately after the country's liberation and started the new history of our metallurgical industry.

He embarked on the revolutionary road in his early years, led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory and liberated the country. That day in October 1945, after his triumphant return home, he went on straight to the Kangson Steel Works without visiting his dear old home village, Mangyongdae, within calling distance from the road to Kangson. He wanted first to meet and discuss state affairs with the workers there, the pillar of new Korea.

He said to the workers there that the master of the country was the working class, and that they should restore their torn factory by themselves as soon as possible for steel production and that they should build a bigger factory and increase steel production for the building of a new state.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by its decree dated April 17, 1970, designated October 9 as the metal workers' day to commemorate the historic day when the great leader pointed out the orientation of development of our metallurgical industry.

This day every year the workers in the metallurgical industry extend the highest honour and deepest thanks, holding colourful functions, to the great leader who made them, once humiliated and oppressed, the pillar of the country and stood them in the van of the worthy struggle for socialist construction and takes fatherly care of them.

Topography of Our Country

Our country is rich in mountains and rivers and its coastal line is long.

Mountains cover 80 per cent of the whole territory and sloping lands of above 15 degrees account for over 50 per cent.

Rivers are ramified and the coastal line, seaboard on three sides, is long.

The undulations of our country are varied and complex. The average height of our country is 482 metres above the sea. It is much lower than that of the world, 875 metres, and a half of that of the Asian continent, 960 metres.

The mountains, relatively high, have narrow and deep valleys due to steep flow of water and erosion and are rich in slopes.

The northern and eastern parts are mountainous and the west and south coastal areas are flat.

Our country is a big peninsula stretching long from the north to the south and so its coastal line is long and indented.

There are many peninsulas, bays and vast tidelands along the west and south coasts and over 3,300 islands and islets in the coastal waters.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we made the most of mountains and seas to improve the people's life, and take thoroughgoing measures to protect lands and effectively use sloping lands, and actively reclaim the tidelands in the west sea for the development of the national economy including agriculture.



New-type Electric Locomotive Produced

Recently the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant manufactured a new large electric locomotive which will play a big role in the development of our railway transport.

This modern electric locomotive suits the geographical conditions of our mountainous country and can haul 1.5 times more loads than the old ones on steep slopes.

Upholding the Party's policy of introducing modern and heavy-duty transport means, the workers and the three-revolution team members here manufactured this new locomotive as a gift of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised them for having made such a fine locomotive and named it "Red Flag No. 6."

NEWS

Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill Works

The modern Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill was completed and put into operation.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung himself selected its site the builders and assistants here completed many buildings and equipment assembly in a short time.

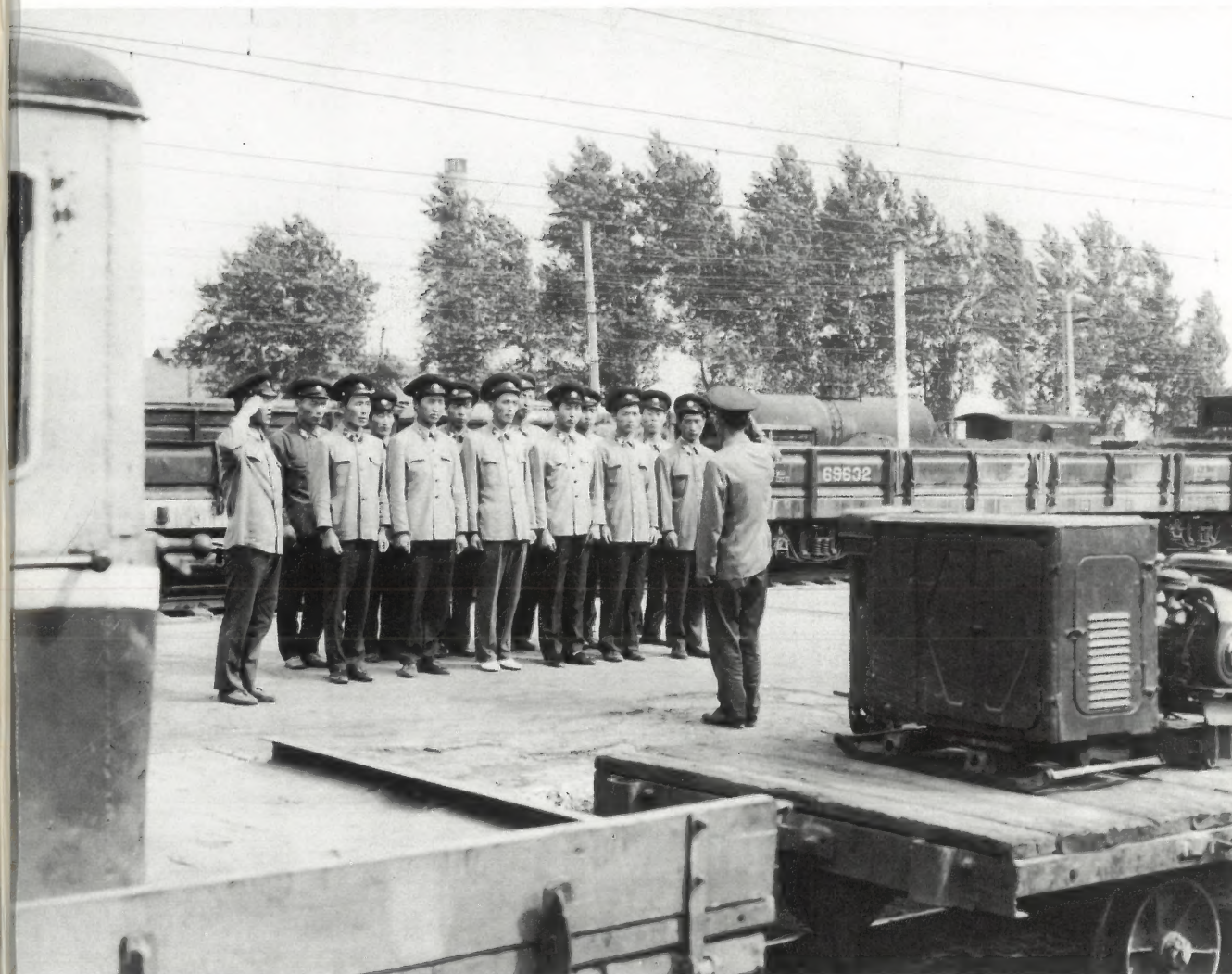
This mill produces good kraft paper to fully meet the growing demand for packing paper.

Hydraulic Machines and Equipment Made

The workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the Ragwon Machine Plant made many modern, efficient new-type hydraulic machines and equipment as gifts of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress—turret-crane, 0.5 and 1-cubic metre excavators and 2.5-cubic metre universal excavator.

Today they are striving to build up hydraulic machine and equipment shop and introduce specialization and serial production.

Dependable Railwaymen



The day's work starts

The linemen of the Youth Mobile Mechanization Company of the Sunchon Track Corps are inventors and innovators.

They invented only in one year over 20 kinds of highly-efficient machines such as gravel tamper, high-speed rail cutter, rail drill, etc., and sharply raised the proportion of work done by machine.

They studied while working and all became assistant engineers. They are now studying hard to qualify as engineers in the near future.

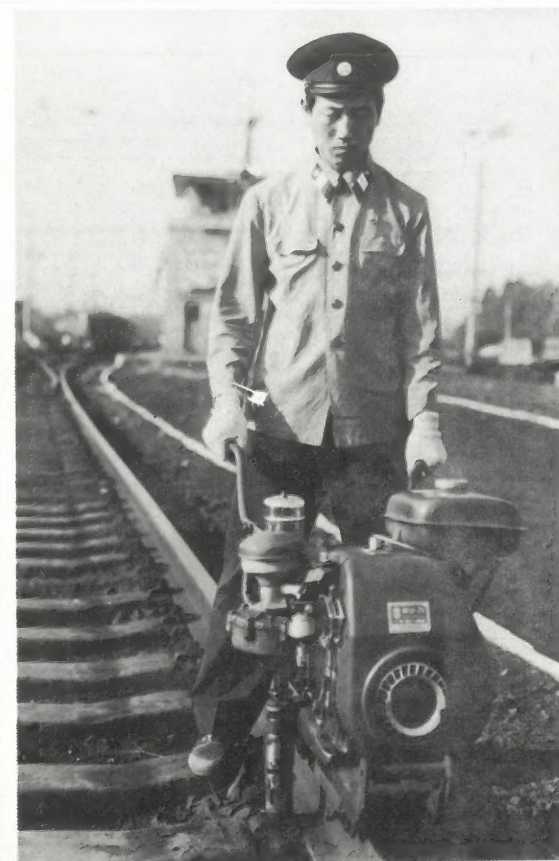


Linemen work with ease by dint of machine

They are all taking the correspondence course of a college



To make another machine



This machine, born of practice, is handy and very useful

Experiences are shared



Linemen go to work, all full of joy and optimism



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